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Lilly's Garden Annual

The Chas. H. Lilly Co.

SEATTLE — PORTLAND — SPOKANE

Complete
GARDEN GUIDE
for
1953

THE BACKGROUND OF THIS COVER IS THE NEW 1953
ALL-AMERICA SELECTION, ALYSSUM ROYAL CARPET.
Packet 25c See page 2.



On our front cover:

The New Alyssum ROYAL CARPET

1953

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

Top Winner

In drifts of vibrant purple color like a tropical sea, or as a neat, well-behaved edging for the flower bed, this new Alyssum will grow only a few inches high but ten inches across, flowering when only weeks old, to the end of the season. It has no pest or disease troubles and will self-sow for the next year.

The first new Alyssum in twelve years. Packet 25c

The Alyssum has come a long way since it left its native habitat in middle Europe and Asia where over 100 species are known from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Black and Caspian Seas. Now, in a new triumph of American hybridizing ingenuity, it will spread into ever more American home gardens all over the land — truly a Royal Carpet.

A South American native becomes **the NEW RED** **COMANCHE** **PETUNIA**

F1 Hybrid

1953

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

Award Winner

The richest, deepest scarlet red, most brilliant bedding Petunia in existence! It is an F1 Hybrid, which makes it a flower of great vigor. The large flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across, and cover the plant over the full 18 inches of its spread during the entire blooming season. About 15 inches high. Magnificent for bedding, boxes and pots.

Packet 50c



In 1823 the first Petunia was found in South America by a French Commission near the Rio de la Plata.

*The Comanche are NATIVE INDIANS OF TEXAS

A Guide to help you plan your Garden for Greater Enjoyment



Here is what you'll find in this catalog:

	Pages
Farm Seeds and Grasses.....	4- 5
Farm Seed Planting Chart.....	6- 7
Vegetable Seeds.....	8 to 18
Freezing and Canning Vegetables....	19
How to Grow Vegetables.....	20
Insecticides and Pest Controls.....	21 to 25
Weed Killers	23, 25
Sprays and Sprayers.....	21 to 25
Tools and Garden Implements.....	26-27
Soil Foods and Plant Food.....	24 to 28, 40
Soil Conditioners, Plant Hormones....	25
Plant Feeding Formula.....	28
Flower Seeds.....	30 to 37
Lawn Seeds and Lawn Care.....	38-39



Laboratory for the all important task of checking purity and germination of each lot of seed to be sure that you the customer are offered the best. Chief Analyst Lydia Peel at work in the Seattle Testing Laboratory of the Chas. H. Lilly Seed Company.

Hello Gardeners!

Greetings from Your "Garden Headquarters"

This book is a part of our program to help you toward a more successful garden this year, and in the future.

In these pages we have accumulated information on the latest proven top garden items available—along with some up-to-date gardening tips and suggestions.

Visiting our store often, we feel, will convince you of the completeness of our service. Remember we are here the year around and have the practical knowledge and know-how that goes along with experience in gardening. Won't you try us.

Your Local Garden Headquarters

Dependable

FARM SEEDS



LADINO CLOVER



The above three photographs are of the same fine

ALFALFA

LILLY'S BEST COMMON ALFALFA—Only hardy, Northern seed grown in areas where winter temperatures reach 25 below zero is used in Lilly's Best Brand. Alfalfa fields last for years when sown with good seed of Northern origin. Use the very best available anywhere — "Lilly's Best" — the cream of Northern Seed Stock.

GRIMM ALFALFA — Equal to Lilly's Best Common in hardiness and equal in hay yield, but in addition withstands soil heaving and thawing because of its spreading root system. Particularly good in areas where soil moisture is more plentiful.

LADAK ALFALFA — A Grimm or variegated type of alfalfa. Very vigorous grower and very hardy. Particularly useful in areas where only two cuttings of alfalfa are feasible. The first two cuttings are normally equal to three of other types.

RANGER ALFALFA — Another variegated type that is wilt resistant and as hardy as any. The lack of loss of plants due to wilt damage will keep your stand thicker for a longer period.

COSSACK ALFALFA — Similar to Grimm but thrives better on heavier soils. Exceptionally hardy strain brought from Siberia. Heavy yielder as well as being cold and drought resistant.

CLOVER

LADINO CLOVER — Out-produces all pasture clovers where moisture is plentiful. The use of this clover is growing by leaps and bounds. This is a pasture "must" where moisture is available or irrigation is used.

Should be fed with grasses such as Ryegrass, Meadow Fescue or Alta Fescue as it has a tendency to bloat stock when fed alone. This clover should not be pastured too close in the fall as it needs some protective growth to avoid frost injury during severe winters.

LILLY'S BEST ALSIKE CLOVER — Prefers a cool climate and will withstand severe winters. Likes a rather heavy silt or clay soil with abundant moisture. It is not so sensitive to acidity in soils as Red Clover and can therefore be successfully grown on many wet and "sour" soils on which Red Clover will not succeed. Remains in its prime for cutting for a long time and is especially adapted to use in mixture with grasses such as Timothy, Redtop, Perennial Rye grass and Alta Fescue.

LILLY'S BEST RED CLOVER — The most important of all clovers. Adapted primarily to growing in rotation with other crops. Makes its best growth on rich well-drained soil containing an abundance of lime and reasonably free of weeds. Produces both hay and seed crop the same season. The normal life of the plant is two years, after which the stand deteriorates.

SUBCLOVER — will produce big tonnages of fine clover forage on light, hill soils where other clovers give negligible results. Also does well on rich soils.

KENLAND RED CLOVER — Better foliage, more disease resistant, more winter hardy and more drought resistant than the old common Red Clover. This is a better strain of clover for the progressive farmer. It grows under the same conditions as common Red Clover.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL (*Lotus Corniculatus*) and **BIG TREFOIL** (*Lotus Major*) — These two legumes are becoming increasingly popular. They both make fine hay and pasturage and are especially good in mixtures of grass. **WILL NOT BLOAT.**



field of Alta Fescue grown by Mr. Clyde Willey on his Whidby Island, Washington, farm for seed for the Chas. H. Lilly Co. Mr. Willey is shown inspecting the field in the middle picture.

Birdsfoot Trefoil has much wider adaptation of soil conditions (is even alkali tolerant) and will grow luxuriantly from rich bottom land to sandy hill land.

Big Trefoil has its best growth in low wet soils.

LILLY'S BEST WHITE CLOVER—An excellent plant for lawns and pastures and in some sections a valuable seed crop. For best growth, it requires a rather consistent supply of moisture and a fertile soil. The seed germinates quickly, makes a fast start and has rapid recovery after cutting or pasturing. Thrives best on lands containing an abundance of lime.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER—A strong, tap-rooted plant growing 4 to 6 feet in height on practically all soils. Used principally as a pasture plant and for green manure.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER—Similar in growing characteristics to White Sweet Clover but about two weeks earlier. Also shorter plants than White Sweet Clover therefore fits in better for orchard cover crops.

Inoculate Legumes For Best Results and to Build Up Your Soil

Alfalfa, clovers, peas, vetches, beans, etc., must be inoculated for top performance. State and Federal authorities urge it—for larger and more vigorous growth and for soil enrichment. Field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when Legume seeds are inoculated even when planted on fields where inoculated seeds of the same Legume crops had grown the previous year.

FORAGE GRASSES

ALTA FESCUE—Rated as the finest overall forage grass ever developed anywhere. Selected in Oregon by Dr. H. A. Schoth of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ideally adapted to a wide variety of conditions. Deep roots for late summer pasture. A genuine soil builder that even eradicates noxious weeds.

A NEW ONE: "LILLY'S ALTA NO. 144 FESCUE"—A superb new strain of Alta Fescue that is darker green in color, which roots more deeply, and has a softer, more palatable leaf for succulent pasturage. Regular Alta Fescue has a tendency to develop a wiry edge if not pastured down. LILLY'S ALTA has the soft leaf that is more satisfying to stock. Truly a superior grass. Don't ask for "Alta Fescue"—ask for LILLY'S ALTA No. 144 FESCUE".

SMOOTH BROME GRASS—A hardy, smooth, erect, drought-resisting, perennial grass. Forms an excellent sod for pasturage. Resistant to extreme cold and heat. A fine "upland" grass.

MANCHAR SMOOTH BROME—A new strain—more leafy and better forage producer than regular Smooth Brome.

ORCHARD GRASS—A long-lived perennial especially suited to rather rough lands or well-drained uplands. It makes a very good growth in the open and makes a better growth under shaded conditions than most other grasses. As a pasture grass produces a large quantity of forage. It should be cut for hay at the beginning of the bloom stage.

ORCHARD GRASS S-143—A new strain selected in Wales. More leafy—better producer—more palatable—comes earlier in the spring. Ask for S-143 Orchard Grass—costs more—worth more.

TUALATIN OATGRASS—Another Dr. Schoth development. A big improvement over the old Tall Meadow Oatgrass. A wonderful forage producer. Unlike the old Oatgrass, this new strain has "de-awned" seeds that will work in mixtures and will pour readily through a seeder.

TIMOTHY—One of the most universally known and cultivated grasses especially adapted to cool, moist soils. The seed is usually low in price and of high germination making it a favorite with farmers. It is a standard grass for hay in all parts of the country.

MEADOW FOXTAIL—For moist, low ground. The very earliest grass in the spring. It will give an added two or three weeks pasturing. The grass is very succulent and well liked by stock. Works well with Ladino Clover on low, wet soils and irrigated land.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS—As the name indicates this is sweet and palatable to stock. Good for sowing in late May and June for quick hay and pasturage. Sweet Sudan produces about one-third more forage than Common Sudan.

GRAY OR COMMON VETCH—Adapted to either fall or spring planting on the Coast and to spring planting in the colder regions. Extensively grown as a seed crop. Splendid for green feeding, silage or hay. Generally sown with grain which serves as a support.

AUSTRIAN WINTER FIELD PEAS—A fall sown seed grown in the Northwest primarily for seed. Is however very useful for all types of forage such as hay, silage and pasture. Makes an excellent cover crop for plowing under. A heavy producer.

YELLOW CANADIAN FIELD PEAS—Similar to Austrian Peas in all respects except they are spring sown.

LILLY'S FARM SEED PLANTING CHART

Abbreviations: A, Annual; WA, Winter Annual; P, Perennial; LP, Long-lived Perennial; SP, Short-lived Perennial; Bi, Biennial; ML, Medium Long-lived.

CROP <small>Listed alphabetically under the names most commonly used in the Northwest.</small>	POUNDS OF SEED PER ACRE	PREFERRED TIME OF SEEDING		PRINCIPAL USES <small>Market conditions often determine whether a crop should be pastured, cut for hay or left for seed.</small>	SOIL ADAPTATIONS <small>It is more profitable to suit the crop to the land than to change the land for the crop.</small>
		West of Cascades <small>Safe Spring seeding dates for perennial grasses depend on soil moisture content.</small>	East of Cascades <small>Lack of dates indicates that the crop is not generally adapted to that region.</small>		
ALFALFA (LP) General Dryland	12 to 15 8 to 12	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Pasture, Seed	Fertile, deep, well drained loam
ARTICHOKES, Jerusalem (A)	500 to 800	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 1-May 15	Winter succulence for Livestock and Human Food	Fertile bottom lands
BENT GRASSES Astoria (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Moist, fertile, heavy soils
Domestic Mixed (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture	Moist, fertile, heavy soils
Highland (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Widely adapted
Colonial (Rhode Island) (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture	Moist, heavy, slightly acid soils
Seaside (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Moist bottom lands, slightly acid
BLUEGRASSES Bulbous (LP)	15 to 30	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Winter Pasture, Hay, Seed	Fertile, well drained lands
Canada (LP)	15 to 20	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 1-Apr. 15	Pasture	Widely adapted
Kentucky (LP)	15 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 1-May 1	Pasture, Lawn, Seed	Fertile, moist soils of low acidity
Shady (Wood Meadow Grass) (LP)	15 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Shady Lawns, Shady Pasture	Fertile, moist, shaded soils
Shady (Rough-Stalked Mdw.) (LP)	15 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Shady Lawns, Shady Pasture	Fertile, moist, shaded soils
BROMEGRASS—Smooth (LP)	18 to 25		Mar. 15-May 15	Hay, Pasture	Deep clay or clay loam
California Mountain (ML)	20 to 25	Sept 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Wide adaptation
BUCKWHEAT (A)	40 to 50	May 1-June 15	May 15-June 15	Seed, Green Manure, Bee Pasture	Wide adaptation
CEREALS Barley—Winter (A)	75 to 100	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	Seed, Hay	Loams and clay, well drained
Barley—Spring (A)	75 to 100	Mar. 20-May 1	Apr. 1-May 1	Seed, Hay	Loams and clay, well drained
Oats—Winter (A)	80 to 100	Sept. 15-Nov. 1		Seed, Hay	Moist clay loams
Oats—Spring (A)	80 to 100	Mar. 1-May 15	Mar. 15-May 15	Seed, Hay	Moist clay loams
Rye—Winter (WA)	75 to 100	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Sept. 1-Nov. 15	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Moderate drainage, wide adaptation
Rye—Spring (A)	75 to 100	Mar. 1-May 15	May 1-Apr. 15	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Moderate drainage, wide adaptation
Wheat—Winter (WA)	80 to 120	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	Sept. 1-Nov. 1	Seed, Hay	Bench and bottom lands
Wheat—Spring (A)	80 to 120	Mar. 15-May 1	Mar. 15-May 1	Seed, Hay	Bench and bottom lands
CHEAT OR CHESS (WA)	60 to 75	Sept. 1-Nov. 1		Hay, Seed	Poor lowlands—waste places
CLOVERS Alsike (SP)	6 to 8	Feb. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Seed, Hay, Pasture	Fertile, acid lowlands
Ladino (SP)	6 to 8	Apr. 1-June 15	Apr. 1-June 15	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Moist, fertile soils
White (SP)	6 to 8	Apr. 1-June 15	Apr. 1-June 15	Pasture, Seed	Moist, fertile soils
Red (SP)	10 to 12	Feb. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Seed, Pasture	Well drained, fertile soils
Mammoth Red (Bi)	10 to 12	Feb. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Pasture	Fertile uplands, moderately moist
Sweet—Yellow (Bi)	12 to 15	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Hay, Pasture, Seed, Green Manure	Light to medium soils of low acidity
Sweet—White (Bi)	12 to 15	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Seed, Pasture, Hay, Green Manure	Light to medium soils of low acidity
Crimson (A)	12 to 15	Sept. 10-Sept. 30 Apr. 1-June 15		Seed, Green Manure	Well drained, fertile soils
Strawberry (LP)	6 to 8	Apr. 1-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Alkali & Saline Soil Pastures	Moist alkali soils
Subterranean (WA)	8 to 10	Sept. 1-Nov. 1		Pasture, Seed	Uplands—reasonably well drained
CORN—Field (A)	8 to 12	May 1-June 1	May 1-June 1	Silage, Grain, Green Feed	Fertile loams or clays, well drained
CRESTED WHEATGRASS (LA) Broadcast Rows	10 to 12 2 to 5		Mar. 1-June 1	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Drylands
FESCUES Chewings (LP)	12 to 18	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 20-May 15	Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Well drained, fertile benches
Creeping Red (LP)	12 to 18	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15		Lawn, Pasture, Seed	Well drained, fertile benches
Meadow (SP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 20-May 15	Hay, Pasture	Moist Meadowlands
Alfa (Tall) (LP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 20-May 15	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Wide soil adaptation
FLAX—Fiber (A)	85 to 110	Mar. 15-Apr. 20		Fiber	Fertile clay loams
FLAX—Seed (A)	30 to 45	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 15	Seed	Fertile clay loams
KALE—1000 Headed (Bi)	1 to 1½	Apr. 15-June 15		Fall and Winter Succulence	Fertile loams
LOTUS Birdsfoot Trefoil (LP)	5 to 6	Apr. 15-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Moist soils, acid or mild alkali
Big Trefoil (LP)	4 to 5	Apr. 15-June 1	Apr. 15-June 1	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Moist soils, acid or mild alkali
MEADOW FOXTAIL (LP)	12 to 18	Sept. 15-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-June 1	Pasture, Seed, Hay	Low, poorly drained lands
MILLETS Foxtail (A)	20 to 25	May 15-June 15		Hay, Seed	Warm, fertile loams
Japanese (A)	25 to 35	May 15-June 15		Pasture, Green Feed	Loams, shot clays in coastal areas
Proso or Hog (A)	25 to 40	May 15-June 15		Seed, Green Feed	Warm loam soils
ORCHARD GRASS (LP)	20 to 25	Sept. 1-Nov. 1 Feb. 1-Apr. 15	Mar. 1-May 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Well drained soils

LILLY'S FARM SEED PLANTING CHART — Continued

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		West of Cascades Safe Spring seeding dates for perennial grasses depend on soil moisture content.	East of Cascades Lack of dates indicates that the crop is not generally adapted to that region.		
PEAS—Field	65 to 90	Sept. 15–Nov. 1	Sept. 10–Sept. 30	Seed, Hay, Silage	Clay loams and bottom lands
Winter—Austrian (WA)			Mar. 1–May 1		
Spring—Canada (Yellow) (A)	75 to 100	Mar. 1–May 1	Apr. 1–May 1	Seed, Hay, Pasture, Silage	Well drained clay & loam soil
Spring—Alaska (Green) (A)	120 to 140	Feb. 1–May 1	Mar. 1–May 1	Seed, Pasture, Silage and Dry Edible	Well drained clay & loam soil
Marrowfat (A)	90 to 120	Mar. 1–May 1	Apr. 1–May 1	Seed, Hay, Pasture, Silage	Clay and loams
RAPE (Bi)	3 to 5	Apr. 15–June 15		Pasture, Seed	Fertile loams and bottoms
REDTOP (LP)	7 to 10	Sept. 15–Nov. 1 Feb. 1–Apr. 15	Mar. 1–May 20	Pasture, Hay	Wet lands
REED CANARY GRASS (LP)	6 to 8	Sept. 1–Sept. 15 Apr. 15–June 1	Apr. 15–June 1	Pasture, Hay, Seed, Silage	Swampy wet or bottom lands
ROOT CROPS					
Carrots (Bi)	2 to 2½	May 1–June 1	May 1–June 1	Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
Mangels (Bi)	6 to 8	May 1–June 1	May 1–June 1	Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
Rutabagas (Bi)	2 to 3	May 1–June 1	May 1–June 1	Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
Turnips (Bi)	2 to 3	Aug. 1–Sept. 1 Mar. 1–June 1	May 1–June 1	Fall and Winter Succulence	Fertile, moist bottom lands
RYE GRASSES					
Common—Oregon (WA)	20 to 25	Sept. 15–Oct. 15		Seed, Pasture, Hay	Low lands—poor drainage
Italian (Bi or SP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15–Oct. 15		Seed, Pasture, Hay	Low lands—poor drainage
Pacey's (Short Seeded Per.)	15 to 20	Sept. 15–Oct. 15 Feb. 1–Apr. 1		Lawns, Pasture, Hay	Low lands—poor drainage
Perennial—English (SP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15–Oct. 15 Feb. 1–Apr. 1		Seed, Pasture, Hay	Low lands—poor drainage
SORGHUM (A)	4 to 8	May 10–June 1	May 10–June 1	Green Feed, Silage, Fodder	Warm, deep, fertile loams
SOYBEAN (A)	35 to 60	May 1–June 1	May 1–June 1	Green Feed, Seed, Hay	Warm, fertile loams
SUDAN GRASS (A)	Rows 8 Broadcast 25	May 1–June 15	May 1–June 1	Pasture, Hay	Warm clay loams
SUNFLOWER (A)	10 to 15	May 1–June 1	May 1–June 1	Silage, Turkey Pasture	Clay loams
SWEET VERNAL GRASS (P)	15 to 20	Sept. 1–Nov. 1 Feb. 1–Apr. 1		Hill-land Pasture	Well drained uplands
TALL MEADOW OAT-GRASS (LP)	20 to 25	Sept. 15–Nov. 1 Feb. 1–Apr. 1	Mar. 15–May 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Fertile, well drained uplands
TIMOTHY (SP)	8 to 10	Sept. 15–Nov. 1 Feb. 1–Apr. 1	Mar. 15–May 15	Pasture, Hay, Seed	Fertile, moist, medium to heavy soils
VELVET GRASS or MESQUITE (P)	15 to 20	Sept. 15–Nov. 1 Feb. 1–Apr. 15		Pasture, Hay, Seed	Wide adaptation
VETCHES					
Common or Gray (WA)	50 to 75	Sept. 15–Nov. 1 Feb. 15–Apr. 15		Hay, Seed, Silage, Green Feed	Well drained, fertile loams
Willamette (WA)	60 to 75	Sept. 15–Nov. 1 Feb. 15–Apr. 15		Seed, Hay, Silage	Well drained, fertile loams
Hairy or Winter (WA)	20 to 40	Sept. 15–Nov. 1	Mar. 15–May 15	Seed, Green Manure, Pasture	Wide adaptation, good drainage
Hungarian (WA)	50 to 75	Sept. 15–Nov. 1		Hay, Green Manure, Seed	Medium wet, acid soils
Purple (A)	60 to 80	Sept. 15–Nov. 1 Mar. 1–Apr. 15		Seed, Green Manure	Well-drained clays or loams
Hay Mixtures Grasses & Legumes (P)	25 to 30	Sept. 1–Nov. 1	Mar. 15–May 15	Hay	Fertile clays, loams, bottom lands
Pasture Mixtures Grasses & Legumes (P)	20 to 30	Sept. 1–Nov. 1 Feb. 1–Apr. 1	Mar. 15–May 15	Pasture	Widely adapted

PROFITABLE pasture management

BEGINS WITH **LILLY'S** BEST™ PERMANENT PASTURE MIXES

Lilly's scientists in agriculture have gathered data through hundreds of trial-ground tests of various experimental mixtures to give you TODAY'S "just-right" blend for green pastures through the dry months and earlier growth to allow pasturing several weeks earlier in the spring. Available in "lowland" and "upland" mixtures. You'll find LILLY'S is the BEST Permanent Pasture Mix. Only the choicest lots of clovers and grasses are selected after rigid tests for purity and germination — assurance of uniform high quality and production.

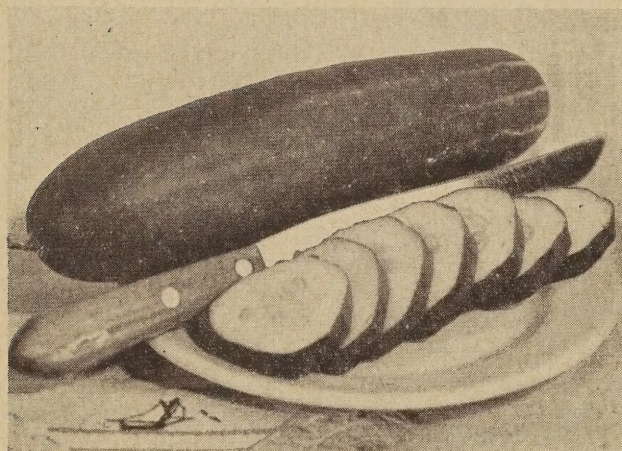
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LIMA BEAN FORDHOOK 242



CUCUMBER SURE CROP



BEET PERFECTED DETROIT



IOCHIEF
HYBRID
SWEET
CORN



LETTUCE GREAT LAKES

12 All Time All America

Snap Bean TOP CROP—Bush Green Pod All America Winner 1950
Plant is vigorous and very prolific, carries the pods low. Resistant to common bean mosaic. The 6-inch long pods are medium green, round, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, very straight, stringless. Matures in 50 days.

Pkt. 15c

Lima Bean FORDHOOK 242—Bush All America Winner 1942
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch pods containing four beans of excellent quality on spreading vines growing up to 20 inches tall. This set has outstanding ability to set under adverse conditions, particularly in high temperatures. Excellent freezer. 70 days.

Pkt. 15c

Beet PERFECTED DETROIT All America Winner 1934
Wonderful canner. Can be used when quite young but remains tender for a long time. Takes globular form early and grows to a good size round beet. Deepest blood red. 62 days.

Pkt. 15c

Cabbage CHIEFTAIN SAVOY All America Winner 1938
Flattened globe-shaped head with crumpled leaves. Outstanding in growing as well as eating quality. Earliness and adaptability make Chieftain probably the most widely used strain of Savoy Cabbage in the country.

Pkt. 15c

Carrot IMPERATOR All America Winner 1933
Smooth roots tapered to semi-blunt tips. Fine grained and tender; 8 to 10 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at shoulder; core indistinct. Rich orange. Good freezer. 77 days.

Pkt. 10c

Sweet Corn IOCHIEF HYBRID All America Winner 1950
Judges voted 69 points when only 60 required for Gold Medal vegetable award. A yellow F₁ hybrid sweet corn with sensational qualities. Sugar sweet and tender—stays prime longer—rich golden color. Large ears—deep kernels—luxuriant, heavy foliage. 82 days.

Pkt. 15c

SNAP
BEAN
TOP
CROP
(Bush)





CABBAGE CHIEFTAIN SAVOY



RADISH CHERRY BELLE

Vegetables ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

present this year, in place of the usual vegetable awards, a list of 12 of the best previous vegetable winners. An ALL AMERICA award is your guarantee of a choice variety. Varieties honored with this award had to show up well in trials all over the United States to gain this recognition.

Cucumber SURECROP HYBRID

All America Winner 1951

Fruits slender and blunt ended, 8 to 9 inches long by 2½ inches diameter. Holds dark green color well after picking. Very uniform fruit with white, crisp, tender flesh of good flavor. Resistant to mosaic and downy mildew. Unusually vigorous. Yields high 58 days. **Pkt. 25c**

Lettuce GREAT LAKES

All America Winner 1944

A crisp head variety. Its ability to form large, hard heads in warm weather, resistance to tip burn and freedom from early seed stalk development makes this a very popular lettuce. **Pkt. 15c**

Radish CHERRY BELL

All America Winner 1951

Almost round, crisp, tangy and uniform. Color is bright scarlet. Flesh tender, juicy and mild. Does not become pithy. Small short tops. 25 days. **Pkt. 15c**

Spinach AMERICA

All America Winner 1952

Believed to be the longest standing and darkest green bloomsdale type in existence and the heaviest cropping. It grows 6 to 8 inches high, spreading 10 to 12 inches and is longer standing before bolting than other spinach varieties. **Pkt. 15c**

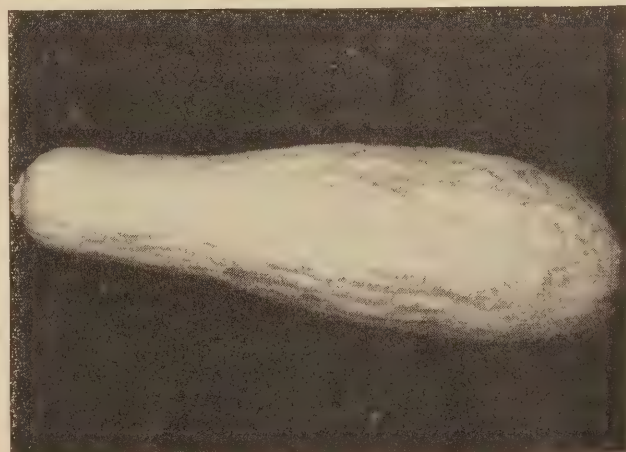
Squash EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK—All American Winner '38

The peak of perfection in a summer squash. Fruits straight and smooth, of creamy yellow color. Vines produce abundantly. Good freezer. 50 days. **Pkt. 10c**

Tomato PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper)

All America Winner 1933

A wilt resistant variety. Fruits are large, globular, with thick walls, and well braced by heavy cross sections. Color is scarlet, well colored at stem end. Flesh is firm and of good quality. 100 days. **Pkt. 15c**



SQUASH EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK



SPINACH AMERICA



CARROT
IMPERATOR

PRITCHARD
TOMATO





DUSTING TRIAL GROUNDS, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO



C. B. HAY COMBINE THRESHING BEANS, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

Sow in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep in early spring. Thin plants to 6" and transplant the following spring. Use 1 oz. of seed to 60 feet of drill.

MARY WASHINGTON RUSTPROOF (fr)—Tender, thick, tall, purple-top green stalks. Rapid grower. Rust resistant. Pkt. 15c.

BEANS

Sow seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" deep and 3" to 4" apart in rows spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' apart after danger of frost is past. Press the soil firmly about the seeds. When 1 pair of true leaves have developed thin plants to 6" apart. Cultivate well until plants come into bloom but **DO NOT CUTIVATE WHEN BLOOMS ARE AT THEIR PRIME OR WHEN PLANTS ARE WET**. Keep beans picked. Make sowings at two-week intervals to have beans all season.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD (fr)—Brittle, absolutely stringless meaty round pods borne on big strong plants. Oval pods are medium green; the seeds yellowish-brown. 54 days. Pkt. 15c.

TENDERGREEN (fr)—Bush bean of utmost value. Strong vigorous plants, well branched, carry a great quantity of beautiful light green beans. Pods are 6 to 7" long, round, extremely meaty and absolutely stringless. 54 days. Pkt. 15c.

***TOP CROP**—All America Gold Medal 1950, also All Time All America Award. Developed by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Plant vigorous, prolific and carries pods low. Resistant to common bean mosaic. 6" pods medium green, round, $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter, very straight, stringless. 51 days. Pkt. 15c.

***WADE, SNAPBEAN**—1952 All America Gold Medal Winner. Ranked tops in marketability. Desirable for processing as well as for market and home use. A slow wilting type losing water content slower than average variety. Pkt. 15c.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (fr)—Small up-right plants carry the thick, flattened creamy yellow pods. Stringless. Moderately productive. 51 days. Pkt. 15c.

PUREGOLD WAX—An excellent quality garden and canning yellow wax podded variety. Pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, slim, round, very golden, stringless. Resistant to common Bean mosaic. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.



TENDERGREEN BEAN



We have selected certain varieties of vegetables marked with a star (*) which we recommend for your consideration. All these vegetables have been thoroughly tested in our trial grounds and have proved to be highly satisfactory.

Days to maturity indicated can vary, depending upon kind of season, locality and soil conditions.



WADE SNAP BEAN

Pole Beans

Set 6 to 8' poles about 4' apart each way. Plant about 8 beans in a circle around each pole and thin to 4 strong plants.

A WORD OF WARNING: Do not work among your beans when the plants are wet as this may spread plant diseases.

BLUE LAKE—Splendid snap bean for home garden and early market. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods light green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, almost as thick; nearly stringless, very fleshy, brittle, tender. Seeds white; excellent baking. 64 days. Pkt. 15c.

***KENTUCKY WONDER** (fr)—Old favorite pole bean. Dark green pods, round and curved, 9 to 10" long. Stringless when young, unsurpassed in flavor. Seeds light brown. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

OREGON GIANT OR YOUNT—Large fleshy pods, 10 to 12" long, stringless, light greenish yellow, lashed with red. Very tasty bean that requires little care. Keeps producing until frost. Highly recommended to Northwest gardeners. 71 days. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET RUNNER—Rampant grower that will reach 20 feet or more. Attractive, brilliant scarlet flowers. Pods broad, oval and meaty. Used for snap and green shell beans. 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

Lima Beans

May be planted about 6" apart in rows spaced 2' apart or planted in hills 2 to 3' apart each way, about 6 beans per hill. Plant in warm dry ground to avoid rot.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—Plants large, heavily productive. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5" long, usually with 4 large thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish white. Thin to 18". 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

FORDHOOK No. 242 (Bush) (fr)—All Time All America Award. $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch pods containing four beans of excellent quality on vines growing approximately 20 inches tall. Of outstanding ability to set under adverse conditions—particularly in high temperatures—excellent freezer. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

OREGON POLE LIMA—Well adapted to cool Northwest climate. Strong, vigorous grower, bearing continuously until frost. Pods are best when yellow. Pkt. 15c.

VEGETABLES for FREEZING

The symbols (fr) following the variety names indicates vegetables suitable for home freezing.

Save
with...



1/2 lb.
ECONOMY PACKET
for
PEAS, BEANS, CORN

•
1/2 oz.
ECONOMY PACKET
for
all other vegetables

*More Quality Seeds
for Your Money!*



*Some of our
BEST SELLERS*



IMPROVED GOLDEN BANTAM CORN

Larger ears, more rows of kernels, greater production. Pkt. 15c



EMPEROR CARROTS

The ever popular market variety. Pkt. 10c.



FREEZONIAN PEAS

Sweet and garden fresh even after freezing. Pkt. 15c.



EARLY SCARLET GLOBE RADISHES

Earliest and unsurpassed in flavor. Pkt. 10c.



**EARLY WONDER
BEET**

Tender, sweet, and ideal for greens. Pkt. 10c.



OREGON GIANT POLE BEAN

Good producer. Very tasty. Pkt. 15c.

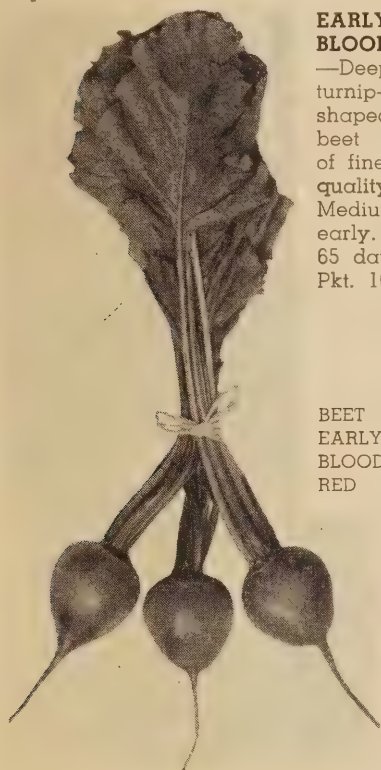
BEETS

Prefer a rich sandy soil but will produce in any well fertilized soil. Sow 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 4 to 6 pounds per acre.

DETROIT DARK RED—Standard of excellence in table beets for home, market garden, shipping and canning. Tops uniform, small tender, erect. Roots globe shaped; symmetrical with small collar and tap-root. Deep blood red. 68 days. Pkt. 10c.

PERFECTED DETROIT—All Time All America Award. Wonderful canner. Can be used when quite young but remains tender for a long time. Takes globular form early and grows to a good size round beet. Deepest blood red of all Detroits. 62 days. Pkt. 15c.

***EARLY WONDER**—Early, tender, sweet. Bright red color when cooked. Tall top strain, ideal for greens. Recommend Early Wonder as best for the home garden. 58 days. Pkt. 10c.



EARLY BLOOD RED
—Deep red turnip-shaped beet of fine quality. Medium early. 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

BEET EARLY BLOOD RED

BROCCOLI

Plant and cultivate similar to cauliflower. Especially suited to the Pacific Coast States. Sow 1 oz. to 100' of drill.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (fr)—Vigorous grower, different from the white headed sorts. First bears a main head, then a succession of sprouts, which, if kept cut will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. Each 5" sprout ends in small head of dark green buds. Delicious. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

***ST. VALENTINE (WINTER CAULIFLOWER)**—Very large plants and large heads. Heads solid white and well protected. Good shipper. Set plants in early fall; ready for use in March. 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Can be grown wherever late cabbage does well. Require same method of culture. Remove lower leaves as sprouts begin to form.

DWARF IMPROVED—Plants dwarf, compact, 20" tall. Uniform, stem well covered with firm round cabbage-like balls 1½ to 2½" in diameter. Mature in succession. Pick as needed. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.



CABBAGE GOLDEN ACRE

CABBAGE

Sow early kinds under glass and transplant to garden as early as possible. Sow late kinds in open in April and May. Keep well watered. Cultivate often but not deeply. Good, heavy well drained soil is best, light soils should be well fertilized.

DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLANDER—Heads large, flattened globe shape, 8 to 9" across, 6 to 7" deep, very firm and solid; excellent quality. Good keeper. Very popular late type. 105 days. Pkt. 10c.

DWARF EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Short stemmed, compact, upright. Heads solid, somewhat flattened, large for the size of the plant. 71 days.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Extremely early. Plants small, compact, stem short. Firm conical heads, 7" high, 5" wide at base. 62 days. Pkt. 10c.

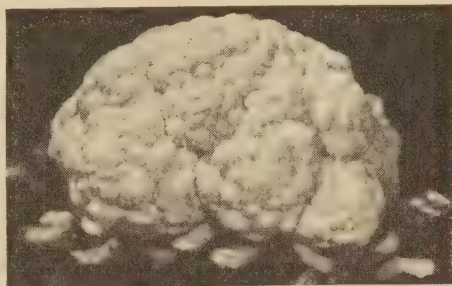
GOLDEN ACRE—Our strain is particularly fine early cabbage. Shown well in trials throughout the United States. Plant has short leaves, short stems; good for close planting. Heads are round, small—6 to 6½" in diameter—solid, 2 to 3 pounds; interior white, crisp, tender. 65 days.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The very best late large cabbage. Keeps well. Heads very large and flat, but deep; heads up to 14" across; 7" deep. Weight up to 14 lbs. or more. Firm, good quality. 100 days.

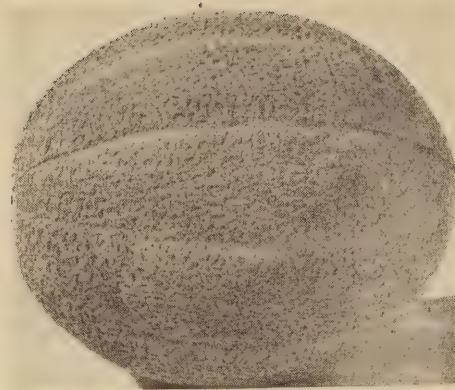
RED DUTCH—A good keeper and shipper with medium sized, round, solid heads. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHIEFTAIN SAVOY—All Time All America Award. Earliness and adaptability make Chieftain probably the most widely used strain of Savoy Cabbage in the country today. Heads medium large drumhead type, rounded on top, flat at base, firm and well folded with cap leaves well over-lapped; stands a long time without bursting. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—Excellent mild flavor, dark green crinkled leaves and large flat heads distinguish this very popular cabbage. 6 to 7 pounds. Matures in 90 days. Pkt. 10c.



CAULIFLOWER



GOLDEN DELIGHT MUSKMELON

CANTALOUPE (Muskmelon)

Best in warm areas and deep, rich soil.

HALE'S BEST—Fruits slightly oval, weight 3 to 4 pounds. Flesh exceptionally thick, sweet, aromatic. Outstandingly good. Resistant to powdery mildew. 86 days. Pkt. 15c.

HEARTS OF GOLD OR IMPROVED HOO-DOO—Medium sized melon, follows the earlier varieties. Fruits are 5 to 6" in diameter with exceptionally thick, fine flavored, smooth orange salmon flesh. 100 days. Pkt. 15c.

***GOLDEN DELIGHT**—1952 All America Bronze Medal Winner. Recommended as improved and desirable home garden melon. Standout in national trials. Pkt. 15c.

SPEAR—An early maturing, fine quality melon that does well in short season. Has gained considerable popularity in the Willamette Valley. Pkt. 15c.

TIP TOP—Large, slightly oval fruits with pale green skin which turns yellow at maturity. Ribbed and lightly netted. Sweet, delicious flesh of bright salmon color. For home garden and local market. 90 days. Pkt. 15c.

CARROTS

Sow from April to July. Prefers light sandy soil. Sow 1 oz. to 100' of drill; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

DANVERS HALF LONG—Red cored. Roots rich deep orange. Excellent buncher. Most popular with both grower and shipper. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN HALF LONG CHANTENAY—Roots about 6" long, deep orange in color and practically coreless. Crisp and sweet. Medium early. 72 days. Pkt. 10c.

IMPROVED IMPERATOR (fr)—All Time All America Selection. Smooth roots tapered to semi-blunt tips. Fine grained, tender; core indistinct. Rich orange. 77 days. Pkt. 10c.

IMPROVED IMPERATOR (fr)—Smooth roots tapered to semi-blunt tips. Fine grained and tender; core indistinct. Rich orange. 77 days.

NANTES IMPROVED CORELESS (fr)—The sweetest of all table varieties. Experimental trial visitors use up Nantes before any other variety. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

CAULIFLOWER

Treat the same as cabbage but gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form to insure prize white curd.

EARLY ERFURT SNOWBALL—Compact short-stemmed early variety. For home use and shipping. 60 days. Pkt. 25c.



CELERY UTAH

CELERY

Sow from February to May, transplanting in June to rows 3' apart. One ounce of seed will produce 5000 plants.

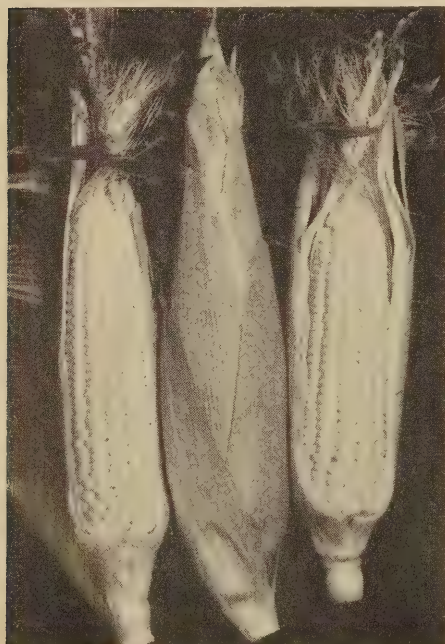
GIANT UTAH—Remarkable late celery of finest quality. Plant sturdy, compact and solid. Free from strings. Light green in color; nutty flavor. 120 days. Pkt. 15c.

CHICORY

WITLOOF—Makes handsome compact heads of blanched leaves resembling endive. They are tender and have a mildly sharp flavor. 145 days. Pkt. 15c.

COLLARD

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—While collards are grown extensively in the south they are hardy and will usually withstand our winters. Excellent greens that can be cut during late fall and winter when most fresh vegetables are gone from the garden. 36 days. Pkt. 15c.



GOLDEN MIDGET CORN

SWEET CORN

Plant in rich warm soil, in hills, 2 to 3' apart, in rows 3' apart for early kinds and 4' apart for late sorts. Make first sowing about May 15 and successive sowings every 2 weeks up to about July 15. Corn should be planted in blocks of at least 4 rows.

HYBRIDS

Listed in order of maturity.

GOLDEN MIDGET—Yellow midget sized sweet corn with stalks only 3 to 4' high. Good, early ears about 5" long. For the small garden. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

SPANCROSS (fr)—Very early hybrid. Well filled 6" ears of medium yellow. Good quality. Plants grow to 4 to 5 feet tall. 71 days. Pkt. 15c.

MARCCROSS (fr)—Second early hybrid. Short sturdy stocks, highly resistant to bacterial wilt. Ears long, plump, abruptly tapered at tip; 10 to 14 rows of light cream yellow kernels. Good flavor and quality. Early, 4½ to 5' high. 72 days. Pkt. 15c.

***CARMELCROSS**—Third earliest hybrid. High yielding, excellent quality early variety. Planted extensively as a commercial variety in the Puget Sound area. Medium yellow ears 7 to 10 inches long. Vigorous stalks 5½ feet high. 76 days. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (fr) — Main hybrid. 10 to 14 rowed ears a little lighter in color than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Extremely uniform. 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

***IOCHIEF HYBRID**—1951 Gold Medal All America Winner, All Time All America Award (fr)—A yellow F₁ sweet corn with sensational qualities. Sugar sweet and tender, stays prime longer. An ideal canning and freezing corn. 89 days. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN BANTAM IMPROVED (GOLDEN GIANT) (fr)—Selection from the original strain of Golden Bantam. Larger ears, more rows of kernels, greater production. Golden yellow, deep wide, tender with fine sweet flavor. 81 days. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET—A tender yellow sweet corn of good flavor. 8 to 12 rows of yellow kernels. 72 days. Pkt. 15c.



CUCUMBER BOSTON PICKLING

CRESS

PEPPER GRASS—Crisp finely cut leaves with lively pungent flavor for garnish, in salads and sandwiches. Fast grower. Sow early. 50 days. Pkt. 10c.

CUCUMBER

Sow when weather becomes settled, in hills 4 to 5 feet apart. They require a warm, rich soil and should be watered liberally. Mature in about 60 days.

***SURECROP HYBRID** — 1951 Gold Medal All America, All Time All America Award. An F₁ hybrid of white spine type. Slender, blunt ended, 8 to 9" long and 2½" in diameter. Tender, crisp, white flesh of good flavor. Dark green skin holds color well after picking. Very uniform. 58 days. Pkt. 25c.

CHICAGO or BOSTON PICKLING—Slightly tapered 6 to 7" medium dark green fruits of even size. Vigorous grower. 58 days. Pkt. 10c.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE (EXTRA EARLY)—Freely produces dark green, almost ridgeless fruits. 7" long. 55 days. Pkt. 10c.

LEMON—Little fruits resembling lemons in form and color. Delicious, distinctive flavor. Fine preserves, sweet pickles and in salad. Bears prolifically. 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

LONG GREEN IMPROVED—The fruits are handsome, being of good form and deep green color retained a considerable time after picking. 9 to 10". 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—Symmetrical cylindrical fruits about 8" long and 2½" in diameter. Well rounded ends, free from objectionable striping or tipping. Ideal slicing cucumber for home or market. 68 days. Pkt. 10c.

EGGPLANT

Sow in mild heat about the middle of March and transplant about June 1st, setting the plants 2½ feet apart.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—Entirely spineless large purple eggplant with broad oval deep glossy purple-black fruits. Produces heavily. 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

ENDIVE

Sow about mid-april, in rows 1½ feet apart and thin to about 9 inches in the rows.

BATAVIAN BROAD LEAVED—Leaves long, broad and succulent. Fine for winter salads and cooking. 71 days. Pkt. 15c.

GREEN CURLED—Outer leaves bright green, midribs tinged with rose. Center leaves blanch readily. Makes attractive, tasty salads. Vigorous and resistant. 95 days. Pkt. 15c.



STRAIGHT EIGHT CUCUMBER

HERBS

Every garden should have a selection of herbs. Attractive in the vegetable or flower garden—indispensable to savory cooking.

ANISE—Annual. For garnishing, seasoning and cordials. Seeds have an aromatic flavor. Plants about 14" high. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

BASIL, SWEET—Annual. Leaves, green or dried, are used for seasoning soups, stews, omelets, and other dishes. Height 12 to 18". 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

CHIVES—Perennial. Tops, finely chopped, add mild onion flavor to soups, stews, salads and other dishes. 6" high. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.

DILL—Annual. 2 to 3 feet. Seeds and leaves used for flavoring—especially for dill pickles. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Annual. Height 1 to 2'. A seasoning, either fresh or dried. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

SAGE—Perennial. About 1½' high. Use fresh or dried for seasoning. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

SUMMER SAVORY—Annual. 1' high. The small spicy leaves add pungent flavor to soups, stews and gravies. Pkt. 15c.

THYME—Perennial. 8 to 12" high. Aromatic foliage used as seasoning. 85 days. Pkt. 15c.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Kale, like Collard, provides excellent greens in late fall and winter when other fresh vegetables are gone. Leaves are best after a frost. Kale should be in every home garden. High in nutrients and vitamins. Culture same as late cabbage.

***DWARF GREEN**—Plants have wide-spreading, finely curled blue-green plume-like leaves. 55 days. Pkt. 10c.

THOUSAND HEADED—Called Chicken or Cow Kale. Vigorous branching plants with enormous cabbage-like leaves. Relished by poultry and livestock as winter greens. 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

KOHLRABI

Deliciously flavored turnip-shaped bulbs that grow above ground level in early spring in light rich soil. Space rows 1½' apart and thin to 6" in rows.

WHITE VIENNA EARLY—Excellent table variety if used when bulbs are 2" in diameter. Medium sized light green bulbs with white flesh. Excellent quality. Matures early. Fine for forcing. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

LEEK

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—An early popular sort. Stems 8 to 10 inches long, 1½" thick; white and attractive. Leaves large, medium green, drooping backward. 130 days. Pkt. 15c.

LETTUCE

Sow indoors in February and March, planting outdoors when weather is suitable.

Heading Varieties

HANSON—Favorite hardy lettuce for home and market garden. Big, compact, globular heads. Tender and sweet. Broad, curly, light yellow green leaves. 80 days.

NEW YORK OR LOS ANGELES—Large curled head lettuce widely used as a long distance shipper. Sweet, tender, well balanced heads. Deep green curly edged leaves. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.

***PENNLAKE**—All America Winner 1949 Great Lakes crossed with Imperial No. 847 produced this fine variety. Distinct because of its lack of ribbiness, its uniformity and dark green color. 82 days. Pkt. 15c.

GREAT LAKES—1944 All America Winner, All Time All America Award. A variety of the Imperial type developed by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Michigan Experiment Station. Leaves large and well folded; ribs heavy. Shows considerable resistance to tipburn and ability to head under adverse conditions. 82 days. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE PARIS COS—A self folding cos with dark green leaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well balanced interior. Pkt. 10c.

Leaf Varieties

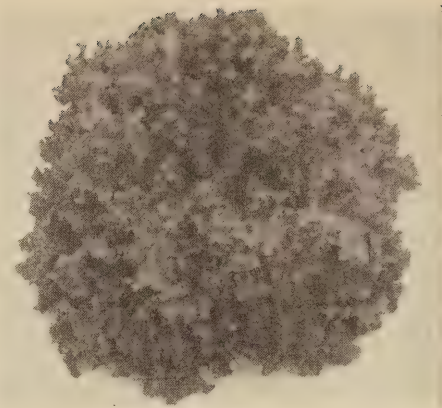
***SALAD BOWL**—1952 All America Gold Medal Winner. This is a honey for home gardens. An early rich green, loose leaf variety, that makes a very decorative leaf. Stands sun and slow to bolt. Recommended for fancy market trade. Pkt. 15c.

GRAND RAPIDS—Very hardy and disease resistant. Upright, compact plants with large, solid, light green leaves with broad, heavily frilled margins. Very tender and sweet grown under glass. 43 days. Pkt. 10c.

OAK LEAF—Leaves shaped like oak leaves. Stands up well in hot weather and does not turn bitter. 40 days. Pkt. 10c.

PRIZEHEAD, REDLEAF—An early variety very good for home and garden use. Plants of medium size, crisp and tender. Color medium green with brownish red edges on outer leaves. 47 days. Pkt. 10c.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Large plants with light green crumpled frilled leaves. Tender, succulent and delicious. Early, hardy and dependable. 45 days. Pkt. 10c.



LETTUCE SALAD BOWL

WATERMELON

Culture similar to cantaloupe.

***NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET**—1951 Gold Medal All America Winner. Early and prolific, up to 6" through and weighing up to 6 pounds. Rind very thin. Flesh strawberry red and of excellent flavor. Probably the best midget watermelon so far produced. 78 days. Pkt. 15c.

STRIPED KLONDIKE—Early garden and shipping variety with irregular dark green stripes. Fruit oblong, of medium size. Flesh sweet and crisp; of the deepest red known to any watermelon. 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

CKECKLEY'S SWEET OR WONDERMELON—Average weight 35 pounds. Dark green with bright red, tender, melting flesh. Seeds white with dark tips. 85 days. Pkt. 10c.

GREEN KLONDIKE—A melon of exceptionally sweet and fine flavor. Flesh is deep red and brittle, fruit oblong. Small black seeds. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

MUSTARD

Make successive sowings in the open from early spring to midsummer. Sow 1 oz. to 100 ft., 4 lbs. per acre.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Large light yellowish green leaves much crumpled and frilled at the edges. 35 days. Pkt. 10c.

MUSTARD SPINACH OR TENDERGREEN—A quick growing wholesome green. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth with light green center ribs. Slow to seed, resistant to heat and drought. The flavor combines that of mustard and spinach. 30 days. Pkt. 10c.



LETTUCE GRAND RAPIDS GROWING FOR SEED



NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET WATERMELON

FEED YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN—AND YOUR VEGETABLES WILL FEED YOU



PEA TRIALS AT TWIN FALLS, IDAHO



ROGUEING PEAS

OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow seed 2 inches deep in early May, in rows 3 feet apart. Thin to about 1 foot apart. 2 oz. to 100 feet, 10 pounds per acre.

EARLY DWARF—Early, low growing and a heavy producer. The dark green fluted, pointed pods are 5 to 7" long. An excellent, compact growing okra. 50 days. Pkt. 10c.

ONIONS

Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart as early as the soil can be worked in spring. When plants are well up thin to about 6 inches apart in the row. Onions require well fertilized friable soil and abundant moisture. Sow 1 oz. to 100', 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Medium large, flat bottomed onion with sloping top. Skin purplish red. The firm, fine grained flesh is slightly tinged pink. A good keeper, much used for sets. 100 to 102 days. Pkt. 15c.

WHITE QUEEN BUNCHING OR PICKLING—Crisp, sweet, mild. Best variety for green onions. When grown larger, a fine white onion for cooking. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

***YELLOW SWEET SPANISH** — A large globe shaped onion weighing 1 to 3 pounds. Small tops, flesh mild and sweet. Good for slicing. Most popular marketing onion. 112 days. Pkt. 10c.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Dependable, medium late, hardy and an excellent keeper. Used for shipping and storage. Bulbs medium size, spherical, clear yellow, firm and solid with tough clinging skins. Flesh white. 110 days. Pkt. 15c.



ONIONS YELLOW SWEET SPANISH

PARSLEY

Grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in the spring. ½ oz. to 100'; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—This vigorous, compact grower is one of the most popular varieties because of its deep green color and tightly curled leaves that look like moss. It has high food value and is unusually decorative. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.

PARSNIP

Sow in deeply worked manured soil. 1 oz. to 100'; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

HOLLOW CROWN (fr)—A smooth large rooted parsnip free from side roots with a well proportioned shoulder. Uniformly tapered to the tip. Very tender and of good flavor. 95 days. Pkt. 10c.

PEAS

Sow early peas in a light, warm soil, later peas prefer a fairly heavy soil. Sow seed about 2" deep, in rows. Space the rows about 2' apart for the dwarf kinds and about 3½' apart for the tall kinds. Pick all pods as soon as ready to insure full cropping. Sow 1½ lbs. seed per 100'; 90 to 180 lbs. per acre.

BLUE BANTAM (fr)—Best of the early dwarf large podded varieties. Vines 2½ to 3' tall, bearing long pods with 7 to 8 large succulent peas. 62 days. Pkt. 15c.

***FREEZONIAN (fr)**—1948 All America Winner. Luscious, melting peas retain sweet garden fresh flavor after freezing. Vigorous, wilt resistant vines grow about 2½' high and bear excellent crops of 3½" pods. 63 days. Pkt. 15c.

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY—A very popular second early large podded variety for home and market use. Vines 3 to 4' tall, medium green, stocky. Pods single, broad, plump, pointed medium green, with 8 to 10 large delicious peas. 64 days. Pkt. 15c.

LITTLE MARVEL (fr)—Outstanding among dwarf peas for the exceptional quality and yield. Vines dark green, 18 inches tall, stocky. Pods single and double, dark green, blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 tender peas. 62 days. Pkt. 15c.

TALL TELEPHONE (fr)—Unexcelled for home gardens, local market and shipping. Bears immense crops. Wilt resistant. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed. Contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

PEPPER

Culture, soil and temperature requirements about the same as for eggplant. A moderate dressing of Morcrop fertilizer, hoed into the soil after the plants are 6 to 8 inches is very beneficial.

Sweet

CALIFORNIA WONDER IMPROVED — Thickness of flesh alone, which is often ¾ of an inch, places this pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy too, without a trace of pungency. Vigorous plants bear a heavy yield of blocky fruits as much as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHINESE GIANT—Short light green stocky plant. The large, sweet chunky square ended fruits are deep green, changing to scarlet. 80 days. Pkt. 15c.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE — Popular early pickling pepper. Fruits 2 inches wide, 3 inches long. Unusually mild and sweet, sometimes hot because of the pungent ribs. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

PIMENTO OR PERFECTION—A splendid canning variety, adapted to home and market garden culture. Plants erect, large, prolific. Fruits heart shaped, very smooth. Flesh exceptionally thick, sweet and mild. 123 days. Pkt. 10c.

Hot

LONG RED CAYENNE—This well known medium early pepper is especially good for drying purposes. The fruit is 4 inches long and 1 inch thick, twisted and pointed. Deep green when young and bright red when ripe. The flesh is strong and pungent. 70 days. Pkt. 10c.



PEAS LITTLE MARVEL



RADISH SCARLET GLOBE

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins are less sensitive to soil and weather conditions than melons or cucumbers but are cultivated in about the same way.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—Grown largely in the corn field for stock, but the flesh is moderately fine-grained, highly flavored and good for pies. The fruits weigh about 20 pounds and are a deep orange-yellow. 118 days. Pkt. 10c.

SUGAR OR SWEET PIE—The earliest and best variety for pies. Fruits commonly 6 inches long and 8 to 9 inches in diameter; flattened, furrowed. Skin smooth, of a rich reddish orange color. 118 days. Pkt. 10c.

RADISH

For an early crop sow in hotbed in January, February and March. As soon as ground is fit to be worked sow seed in the open, in rows 1 foot apart.

CHERRY BELLE—All Time All America Award. Handsome, small oval, bright red radish. Small top and forces well without becoming pithy or spongy. Flesh tender, juicy and mild. Excellent for garden or forcing—recommended for both the amateur and market gardener. 25 days. Pkt. 15c.

***COMET**—A bright red round radish, crisp and tender. Remains good for a long period. This is the best radish for home use. 25 days. Pkt. 10c.

CHINA ROSE WINTER OR SCARLET CHINA—A large hardy rose colored variety. The flesh is white, crisp and rather mild. This variety is broadest at the base and 4 to 5 inches long. 52 days. Pkt. 10c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—The earliest of all forcing radishes grown for the market. Globular, uniform size, bright scarlet. Flesh white, crisp and tender. 24 days. Pkt. 10c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A splendid variety for home use. Oblong (thickest at the bottom), bright scarlet, white tipped. About 1½ in. long and ⅝ in. thick. 25 days. Pkt. 10c.

LONG BRIGHT SCARLET—A long tapering red radish with crisp, brittle flesh. The standard long red kind. 29 days. Pkt. 10c.

SPARKLER OR EARLIEST OF ALL—1¼ in. in diameter with bright scarlet top, a clear white base and small tender roots. Excellent for the home garden or growing for market. Early. 25 days. Pkt. 10c.

WHITE ICICLE—Long slender roots, remain tender and crisp until mature. Small tops permit close planting. 72 days. Pkt. 10c.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDE TURNIP

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow sweet flesh. 90 days. Pkt. 10c.

SALSIFY

Sow in soil deeply worked with Lux Morcrop.

MAMMOTH OR SANDWICH ISLAND—Large strong growing plant with long smooth white tapering roots. When cooked roots are delicious and nourishing with a flavor similar to oysters. 120 days. Pkt. 15c.

SPINACH

A cool weather crop. Sow early in the open. For a fall crop sow August-September.

***AMERICA**—1952 All America Winner, All Time All America Award. Heaviest cropping and darkest green Bloomsdale type of spinach in existence. Long standing, distinctly savoyed. Stands sun and heat well. Pkt. 15c.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING (fr)—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale and holds from 12 to 14 days longer. Plants large and sturdy; dark green leaves are well savoyed. 45 days. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT NOBEL OR GIANT THICK LEAF—A rapid grower, excellent for the home garden. Leaves largest of any type and keep well after picking; medium green rounded, slightly crumpled, succulent and tender. 45 days. Pkt. 10c.

MAMMOTH VICTORIA LONG STANDING—Early, heavy producer with dark green crumpled leaves. 48 days. Pkt. 10c.

NEW ZEALAND—Not a true spinach though similar when cooked. Thrives in hot, dry weather. Large spreading plants with small, thick, pointed deep green leaves which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season 70 days Pkt. 15c.

SQUASH

Seeds should be planted about the middle of May, in hills 4 feet apart for bush varieties, 10 feet apart for the running sorts. Put 5 to 8 seeds in each hill, afterwards thin out, leaving 3 or 4 of the best plants.

WILLAMETTE—The result of ten years selecting work by Mr. Joe N. Bohl of The Chas. H. Lilly Company to develop a compact, hard shelled, uniform sized, deep meated, tasty fruit that will store well. Willamette does all of this and the flesh is of a much more appetizing color than most other winter squash—it has a delicate flavor and distinct sweetness that makes it especially desirable as a vegetable and when steamed or converted into "Pumpkin" pies gets first call once it has been tried. 110 days. Pkt. 15c.

BANANA—A late trailing sort, cylindrical and pointed at bottom end. A fine squash for pies. Free from fiber or stringiness. Flesh thick, deep yellow, dry and of a sweet flavor. Slate gray rind. 105 days. Pkt. 15c.

***BUTTERNUT**—Only 2 to 4 pounds but lots of eating for its size because of small seed cavity. Elongated pear shape, 8 to 10 inches long. Color yellowish cream. Smooth, hard skin. Good keeper. Flesh solid, rich, yellow, dry, sweet and tops in quality. Excellent baked. Pkt. 15c.

BUTTERCUP—Turban shaped fruits with dark green lightly striped rind. Orange flesh; dry, well flavored. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

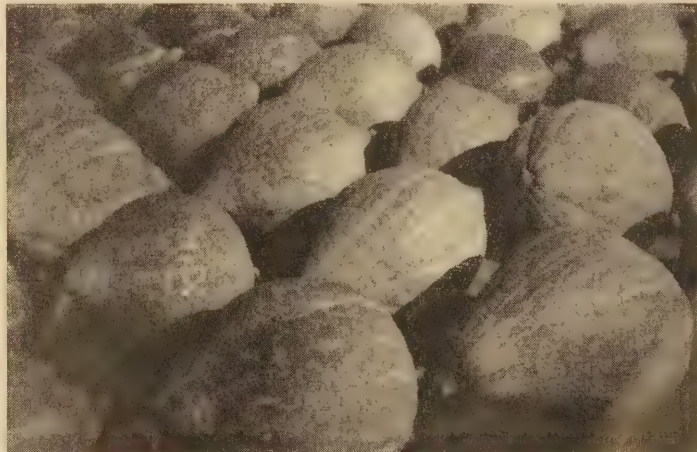
DOLLAR OR WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—A popular heavy bearing variety. Small, rather flat white squashes 7 to 8 inches wide with a distinctly scalloped edge. Fine grained and very early. 53 days. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—An earlier smaller and more prolific Hubbard with orange-red rind, faintly striped cream toward the blossom end; moderately warted. The 8 to 10 pound fruits are somewhat pointed at both ends. Dry deep orange flesh. Keeps well. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (fr)—All Time All America Award The peak of perfection in a summer squash. Fruits straight and smooth, of creamy yellow color. Vines produce abundantly. 50 days. Pkt. 10c.



ZUCCHINI SQUASH



WILLAMETTE SQUASH

GIVE YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN A COLORFUL BACKGROUND WITH FLOWERS

SQUASH—Continued

TABLE QUEEN OR DES MOINES (fr)—Small dark green, acorn shape. Flesh deep yellow, dry, richly flavored. This medium early squash keeps well and is easy to grow. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

MARBLEHEAD—Thick meated squash with bright creamy yellow flesh, fine grained sweet and dry. Rind slate gray. Keeps very well. Pkt. 10c.

***RESELECTED GREEN HUBBARD** (fr)—Shell dark green, hard moderately warted. Flesh light orange, very dry and richly flavored. 12 to 14 pounds. One of the best winter squashes. 100 days. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT YELLOW STRAIGHTNECK—A bush squash with long straight heavily warted sweet. 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

ZUCCHINI—The favorite Italian squash. It should be eaten when quite young; 4 to 6 inches long. It is a delicious summer variety, very prolific. A few hills will suffice to keep the family well supplied the entire summer. 60 days. Pkt. 10c

SWISS CHARD

The tops are used like spinach. Culture like beets. Thin to 8 inches.

GIANT LUCULLUS—The fleshy crumpled leaves make choice greens. Plants erect; stalks rounded and finely ribbed. Foliage a rich deep green. 50 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

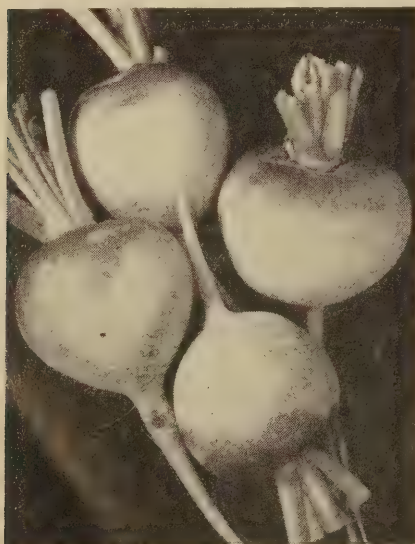
RHUBARB CHARD—Distinct—resembling rhubarb in shape and color. Dark green, crumpled leaves, veined crimson. Tasty, delicious eating as well as a decorative plant. 60 days. Pkt. 15c.

TURNIP

For the main crop sow in open ground from May to July; for winter use during July and August. Sow 1 oz. to 100 feet, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (fr)—All purpose variety, grown for its large sweet tops and smooth globe-shaped roots which are purple-red above and white below. The white flesh is tender, sweet and crisp. 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

SNOWBALL—A desirable sort for home use and early markets. Tops small and erect. Roots medium sized, round, white throughout, sweet, crisp and tender. Table size in 45 days. Pkt. 10c



TURNIP PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

TOMATOES

In February or March sow seeds lightly in rows in greenhouse, hotbed or inside window box. When plants are about 3 inches high transplant to flats or hotbeds. About May 1 set out in open ground, 4 feet apart, giving plenty of Lux Morcrop to each plant. Water freely during hot weather. To obtain the best results trellises or stakes should be used.

BEEFSTEAK—Very large fruits, somewhat ribbed, of a rich scarlet color. Flesh juicy and solid with a rich sub-acid flavor. A favorite for home use. 90 days. Pkt. 15c

BONNY BEST—One of best early varieties. Vine medium, not very hardy. Fruits medium sized, apple shaped; smooth and solid; of bright scarlet color. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

BREAK O' DAY—Smooth round scarlet fruits of medium size. Vigorous and prolific. Wilt resistant. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

EARLY CHATHAM—Small open plants with small round scarlet fruits. Very early. You can depend on this one to ripen in the Puget Sound area. Pkt. 15c.

JUBILEE—The bright orange-yellow globular fruits are juicy and few-seeded; weigh about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days. Pkt. 15c.

MARGLOBE—Excellent home garden variety and particularly valuable for shipping. Plants thrifty and heavily productive with a long bearing season. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large, uniformly globe shaped; smooth, solid and of distinct quality. 77 days. Pkt. 15c.

PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER—All Time All America Award. Wilt resistant and self-topping. Mid-season to late; prolific. Fruits globe shaped, deep scarlet, smooth and solid. A good home market variety and popular for shipping. 70 days. Pkt. 15c.

PUGET SOUND SPECIAL EARLIANA—Medium sized red fruits on open spreading, medium small vines. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days. Pkt. 15c.

RUTGERS—Most widely grown. Has deservedly gained popularity. While primarily for canning, is a good green-wrap shipper and all-purpose variety. Large thick-stemmed plants, vigorous foliage. Fruits globular, bright red, with thick walls; small seed cells. 86 days. Pkt. 15c



STOKES CROSS F-2 HYBRID TOMATO

Stokescross Hybrids

We are proud to offer the

STOKES F-2 HYBRID TOMATOES

Hybrid tomatoes open a new and alluring future to the grower. No gardener can overlook the factors of increased vigor, higher production and fine flavor of a Hybrid Tomato.

STOKESCROSS No. 2 (F₂ Hybrid)—An improved F₂ Hybrid—early and continuous bearer of full sized 5½ ounce tomatoes. Full flavored fruit suitable for market or for processing. Approximately 70 days to maturity after transplanting. Pkt. 25c.

STOKESDALE No. 5 (F₂ Hybrid)—Its hybrid vigor develops a strong full vine which sets heavily colored 6 to 7 ounce fruit, in enormous quantities. Approximately 82 days to maturity after transplanting. Pkt. 25c.

VICTOR—Productive early variety. Introduced by the Michigan State College. Fruits are about 3 inches in diameter, globe shaped and ripen to a deep scarlet. 65 days. Pkt. 15c.

Small Fruited

GROUND CHERRY—Fruits small yellow, enclosed in loose, papery husks. Prized for preserving. 75 days. Pkt. 15c.

Bassett's
GRO-EARTH

Sterilized & odorless

α COMPLETE potting soil composed from

- organic fertilizers
- sphagnum humus
- mellow loam

Bassett's Gro-Earth
Edmonds, Washington



NOW . . .
Bacterially
Activated



Thompson's
african violet
rooter

New! Tested! Provides an easy, more positive way to induce rapid rooting of African Violets. Higher percentage of leaves propagate . . . produce more roots. Large bottle \$1.



Thompson's
TOMATO
FIX

**FOR EARLY
SEEDLESS
TOMATOES**

Spray early flowers and stimulate fruit growth. Get larger, firmer, more flavorful seedless tomatoes of any variety . . . Up to 30% more fruit on same plants. Ready to spray liquid. 8 ounces \$1.

PREPARING VEGETABLES FOR FREEZING

1. Use only the finest vegetables obtainable.
2. Prepare and freeze vegetables as quickly as possible to preserve vitamins and flavor.
3. Scald vegetables by placing in colander or similar container and immerse in rapidly boiling water. Use small quantities so water will boil within ½ minute after vegetables are added. Count only the time that the water is boiling. Drain quickly.
4. Cool by immersing immediately in cold water; ice water is best. When vegetables are thoroughly cooled remove and drain.
5. Pack in suitable containers. Allow 1 to 1½ inches space for expansion in freezing.
6. Place in quick freeze immediately after packing.

Asparagus. Wash and cut into desired lengths, blanch 2 to 3 minutes.

Green Lima Beans. Shell and scald 1 to 1½ minutes.

Green Beans. Wash, stem and string. Scald whole beans 5 to 6 min., cut beans 2 to 3 min., French cut beans, 1 to 2 min.

Brussels Sprouts. Soak in a salt brine or cold water 15 minutes. Scald 3 to 4 minutes.

Cauliflower. Break into flowerets, soak 5 minutes in brine. Scald 2 to 3 minutes in brine.

Carrots. Wash and dice or slice; scald 2 to 3 minutes. Small ones may be left whole; scald 3 to 5 minutes.

Corn on the Cob. Husk, trim and wash. Scald, a few ears at a time, for 1 to 2 minutes. Chill well in ice water, drain and wrap each ear in parchment paper or locker paper. THAW before cooking.

Whole Kernel Corn. Husk, trim and wash. Scald on the cob 2 to 3 minutes. Cut from the cob, pack dry and seal tightly.

Peas. Shell and immediately scald for 1 to 1½ minutes.

Spinach. Blanch 1 to 2 minutes, a small quantity at a time. Avoid cooking. Stir gently while in the boiling water to prevent cohesion.

Zucchini. Use young tender squash. Wash, remove blossom ends, slice 1 inch thick, scald 1½ to 2 minutes.

NOTE: In each case scalding is to be followed by draining, chilling, packing and quick freezing.

CANNING NOTES

Use only clean, strictly fresh fruits and vegetables. When packing your jars or tins do not crowd or waste space.

The two methods of processing most often used: **Water bath canners** and **pressure cookers**.

WATER BATH CANNER: Keep jars ½ inch from bottom by means of a wire rack or a





piece of wood. Lower the jars slowly into the water, which should be steaming. Count only the time the water is boiling. Keep it boiling evenly throughout the processing. Remove jars at the exact time shown in your chart and seal.

PRESSURE COOKERS: Process all non-acid vegetables in a steam pressure cooker. Place jars on rack in cooker with 1 to 2 inches of water. Be sure to leave enough space between jars to allow circulation of steam.

Fasten lid securely. Close petcock only after steam has escaped steadily for 5 to 7 minutes. Keep pressure constant. Remove from heat at end of processing time. Let stand until gauge is at zero. Open petcock slowly, tilt the lid away from your face. Spread a heavy cloth over the cooker, catch handles of the rack through cloth and lift out. Seal jars according to directions.

Do You Plant by the Moon?

For those of our customers who follow the ancient practice of planting by the moon, we have prepared this handy reference chart. It shows the day and the hour at which the moon enters each of its phases. For instance, on January 22nd at 1:43 A.M., the moon enters the first quarter. It remains in this phase until January 30th at 7:44 A.M., when it becomes full.

Last Quar.		New Moon		First Quar.		Full Moon		
1953								
Jan.	8	6:09 P.M.	15	10:08 P.M.	22	1:43 A.M.	30	7:44 A.M.
Feb.	7	12:09 P.M.	14	9:10 P.M.	27	1:44 A.M.		
Mar.							1	2:59 A.M.
Mar.	9	2:26 A.M.	15	7:05 P.M.	22	4:10 P.M.	30	8:55 P.M.
Apr.	7	12:58 P.M.	14	4:09 A.M.	21	8:40 A.M.	29	12:40 P.M.
May	6	8:21 P.M.	13	1:06 P.M.	21	2:20 A.M.	29	1:03 A.M.
June	5	1:35 A.M.	11	10:55 P.M.	19	8:01 P.M.	27	11:29 A.M.
July	4	6:03 A.M.	11	10:28 A.M.	19	12:47 P.M.	26	8:20 P.M.
Aug.	2	11:16 A.M.	10	12:10 A.M.	18	4:08 A.M.	25	4:21 A.M.
Aug.	31	6:46 P.M.						
Sept.	30	5:51 A.M.	8	3:47 P.M.	16	5:49 P.M.	23	12:15 P.M.
Oct.	29	9:09 P.M.	8	8:40 A.M.	16	5:44 A.M.	22	8:56 P.M.
Nov.	28	4:16 P.M.	7	1:58 A.M.	14	3:52 P.M.	21	7:12 A.M.
Dec.	28	1:43 P.M.	6	6:48 P.M.	14	12:40 A.M.	20	7:43 P.M.

QUANTITY OF SEED AND SPACING FOR HOME AND MARKET GARDENS

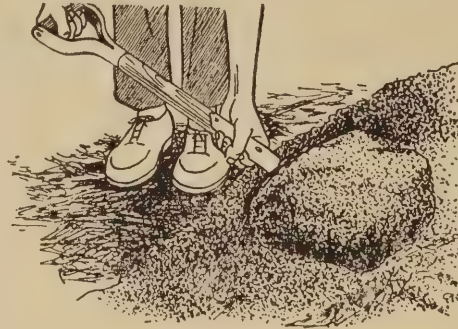
VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows inches	Distance apart in rows inches	Depth of planting inches	VEGETABLE	Seed Required for 50 ft. of row	Seed Required to sow an acre	Distance between rows inches	Distance apart in rows inches	Depth of planting inches
Artichoke, Globe	¼ oz.	6 to 8 oz.	40 to 48	18 to 24	1	Kohl Rabi	¼ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	14 to 24	4 to 6	½
Asparagus	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	Leek	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 36	2 to 3	¾
Beans, Bush	½ lb.	50 to 60 lbs.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1½ to 2	Lettuce	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1½
Beans, Lima	½ lb.	30 to 50 lbs.	24 to 36	3 to 6	1½ to 2	Melon, Musk	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	70 to 80	36 to 60	¾
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	30 to 35 lbs.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1½ to 2	Melon, Water	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	72 to 96	72 to 96	¾
Beet	½ oz.	8 to 14 lbs.	14 to 24	3 to 4	½ to 1	Mustard	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1½
Beet, Mangel & Sugar	½ oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	6 to 9	½ to 1	Okra	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40	18 to 24	1
Swiss Chard	½ oz.	6 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24	10 to 12	1	Onion	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	3 to 4	¾
Broccoli	¼ oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	½ to 1	Onion (for sets)	¼ oz.	60 to 85 lbs.	12 to 14	Not thin'd	¾
Brussels Sprouts	¼ oz.	4 oz.	20 to 36	16 to 22	½ to ¾	Parsnip	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1½
Cabbage	¼ oz.	4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	½	Parsley	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1½
Cardoon	½ oz.	5 oz.	20 to 32	20 to 30	½ to 1	Peas	¾ lb.	90 to 180 lbs.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Carrot	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	16 to 24	1 to 3	½	Pepper	1½ oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	20 to 30	18 to 29	1½
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	½	Potatoes	8 lbs.	800-1000	24 to 36	18 to 24	6
Celery	½ oz.	4 oz.	24 to 30	4 to 6	¾	Pumpkin	2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	96 to 110	60 to 84	¾
Chicory	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 36	2 to 3	½ to 1	Radish	½ oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1½
Collard	¼ oz.	5 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	½	Rhubarb	½ oz.	3 lbs.	24 to 42	20 to 24	¾
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1	Rutabaga	½ oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24	4 to 7	1½
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	Sage	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	20 to 24	6 to 10	1½
Corn Salad	2 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 4	¾	Salsify	¾ oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	18 to 24	2 to 3	¾
Cress	1 oz.	10 lbs.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1½	Sorrel	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 22	2 to 3	1½
Cucumber	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	48 to 60	12 to 36	½ to ¾	Spinach	¾ oz.	10 to 20 lbs.	14 to 18	3 to 5	¾
Dandelion	¼ oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 to 22	6 to 10	½	Squash, Bush	1 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.	42 to 48	42 to 48	1
Dill	½ oz.	5 lbs.	20 to 36	4 to 6	½	Squash, Vining	1 oz.	4 lbs.	72 to 90	60 to 90	1
Egg Plant	½ oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1½	Sunflower	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.	48 to 70	10 to 12	1
Endive	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 to 24	8 to 12	¾	Tomato	2 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	36 to 40	1½
Fennel	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	24 to 32	5 to 8	¾	Tobacco	2 oz.	36 to 48	24 to 36	24 to 36	1½
Kale	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	24 to 32	14 to 22	½	Turnip	½ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	12 to 20	2 to 4	1½

LOOK FOR OUR ECONOMY SIZE PACKETS—SEE PAGE 11

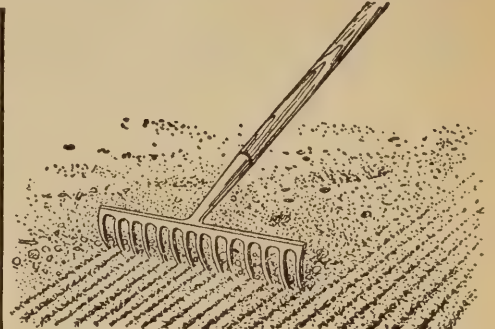
12 EASY STEPS TOWARDS A SUCCESSFUL VEGETABLE GARDEN



Before you start to plant, sit down with pencil and paper and plan your garden to fit your space. Just two or three feet of row are enough for parsley, but allow lots of space for beans, corn, peas, and vine crops.



As you spade your garden, work in the compost you have been making, plus an application of MORCROP. The need for fertilizer is actually greater than ever if the compost is not completely decomposed.



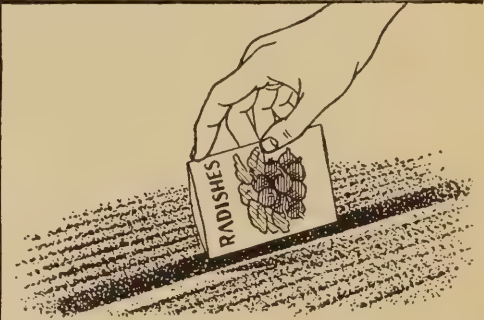
Make a fine seed bed. The finished condition of your soil, with all clods broken and well pulverized, will make it possible to attain perfect stands of plants and help small seeds to make a good start.



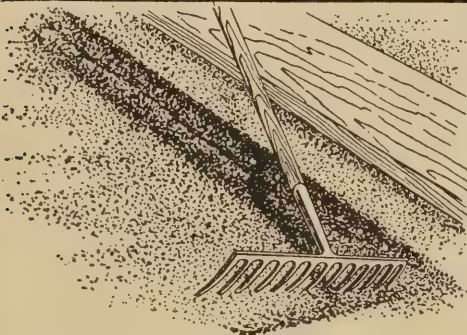
A string drawn tight between two stakes will help you make straight rows. Draw a line with a stick for shallow furrows, or with a hoe for deeper ones, depending on the kind of seed to be planted.

SOIL LEVEL	
0	ENDIVE, CARROT, ONION, PARSLEY, LETTUCE, PEPPER, MUSTARD, TURNIP
1/2	RADISH, EGGPLANT, SWISS CHARD, BEET, SPINACH, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER
1 in	MELONS, CUCUMBER, OKRA, PUMPKIN, SQUASH, WATERMELON
2 in	BEAN, CORN, PEA

Vegetable seeds should be planted at the depths indicated on the chart above. Some kinds should be just barely covered, while others, like peas, may be planted even deeper than indicated if soil is sandy.



Sow seed thinly, keeping in mind the distance apart which the growing plants should be spaced in the row. Plant somewhat heavier than final spacing, and thin out the excess plants while still small.



Draw the soil back into the furrow to cover the seed planted. Firm the soil over the seed by laying a board over the row and walking on it, or by tamping with the flat side of the rake.



Ditch irrigation in the vegetable garden reduces the weed problem and helps keep foliage diseases in check. Plant seeds at the edge of the ditch as illustrated, so moisture can reach them.



Additional MORCROP during the growing season is of great help for many garden plants. Corn, melons, onions, celery, and squash particularly respond to this mid-season "spot" fertilizing.



The principal reason for cultivation is to kill weeds. It's not necessary or desirable to stir the soil deeply. Cultivate just deep enough to cut off the weeds without disturbing the roots of the garden plants.



It's not hard to keep pests under control if you make a daily inspection of your garden. Begin spraying or dusting at the first sign of damage—don't wait until the plants are seriously injured.



Many crops like cucumbers and beans and many flowers like carnations and sweet peas will stop bearing if the fruit or flowers are not picked constantly. Daily picking lengthens the season a great deal.

Miller's

Garden SOILDUSTO FOR SOIL PESTS!



Popular and effective killer of worst garden pests.

Dig **SOILDUSTO** in—once a year—in spring for year 'round protection against **UNDERGROUND** pests like **STRAWBERRY ROOT WEEVILS, WIRE-WORMS, ROOT MAGGOTS, SYMPHYLIDS.**

AND

Dust **SOILDUSTO** over soil surface, any time of year, and leave it there, to kill . . . **EARWIGS, ANTS, CUTWORMS, LAWN MOTH (SOD WEBWORM), CENTIPEDES, SOWBUGS, ROOT WEEVIL ADULTS, FLEA BEETLES, THRIPS.**

Hosts of other garden pests which spend the winter season on or just beneath the soil surface can be killed as they come out each spring by dusting **SOILDUSTO** over the ground, throughout the garden, in late February, March, April and May.



Insist on Miller's

Miller's

Improved Garden SPRADUSTO

AT LAST!! A REAL POWERHOUSE DUST for use on Flowers, Shrubs, Trees, Evergreens . . . **SPRADUSTO** kills insects and diseases, too.

SPRADUSTO kills Red Spider Mites!

SPRADUSTO kills Aphids!

SPRADUSTO controls mildew and other plant diseases, too.

SPRADUSTO, containing one of the newest most powerful chemicals, kills such pests easily—and fast!

SPRADUSTO is particularly fine for

ROSES DAHLIAS
PHLOX FUCHSIAS
CHRYSANTHEMUMS
DELPHINIUMS

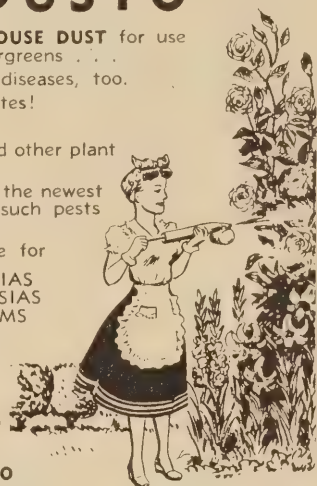
Troubled with
Aphids and
Red Spiders on
Flowers, Shrubs?

Use . . .

SPRADUSTO



Insist on Miller's



Miller's

Garden TETRADANE FOR THE HARDEST-TO-KILL PESTS!

Red Spiders . . .

Black Aphids . . .

Gladiolus Thrips . . .

Wooly Aphids . . .

White Flies . . .

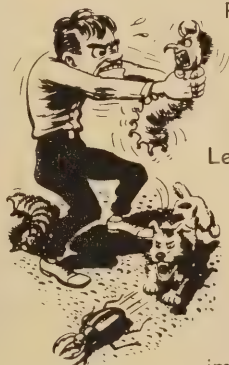
Leaf Tiers . . .

Leaf Rollers . . .

Caterpillars . . .



Insist on Miller's



Whenever these or any other of the hard-to-kill pests invade your garden, reach for

TETRADANE

immediately. Always spray twice, the second application timed for 8 to 10 days after the first. That's to kill pests hatched from eggs which may have been missed the first time 'round.

Miller's

LIQUID LIME SULPHUR with SPREADER

PEACH LEAF CURL . . .

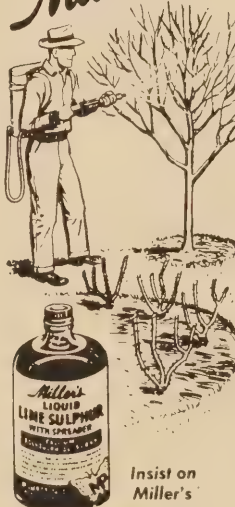
ROSE MILDEW . . .

LEAF DISEASES . . .

Powerful garden spray for winter and summer.

IN WINTER . . . control peach leaf curl and many other diseases and certain insects, too, by applying Miller's **LIQUID LIME SULPHUR** with **SPREADER**. Every tree and shrub which loses its leaves in the fall should be sprayed with Miller's **LIQUID LIME SULPHUR** with **SPREADER**.

IN SUMMERTIME . . . control rose mildew and mildews and diseases on other shrubs and flowers with Miller's **LIQUID LIME SULPHUR** with **SPREADER**.



Insist on
Miller's

Miller's

Improved LAWN HORMOTOX KILL LAWN WEEDS EASILY

Miller's Improved **LAWN HORMOTOX** is the ideal mixture of the two best weed killers, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Apply it once a year, in May, for control of common lawn weeds. For more resistant kinds . . .

JAPANESE CLOVER . . .

MILFOIL . . .

SPEEDWELL . . .

CHICKWEED . . .

we suggest you spot treat with Miller's Improved **LAWN HORMOTOX** as often as necessary until they disappear completely. Miller's Improved **LAWN HORMOTOX** will also kill: Blackberries, Poison Oak, Wild Roses and similar weedy shrubs and trees. A Beautiful Weed—free Lawn . . . **AS IF BY MAGIC** . . . with Miller's Improved **LAWN HORMOTOX**.



Insist on
Miller's



Miller's

Improved BLACKBERRY VINE KILLER

Tired of fighting
BLACKBERRIES?

KILL THEM!

QUICKLY—EASILY—SAFELY

THE TOPNOTCH KILLER FOR BLACKBERRIES!

Poison Oak . . . Alders . . . Salmonberry . . . Hazel Brush and similar kinds of woody plants.

IN WINTERTIME (February is ideal), dilute Miller's Improved **BLACKBERRY VINE KILLER** in diesel oil, kerosene or stove oil, and thoroughly wet through the heart of the plant, soaking the lower branches and canes.

IN SUMMERTIME . . . dilute Miller's Improved **BLACKBERRY VINE KILLER** in water and spray the foliage to wet thoroughly. Miller's Improved **BLACKBERRY VINE KILLER** kills trees like Poplars, Alders, Willows and Locusts, too. Prevents sprouting from roots.



Insist on Miller's



BLAST THE BUGS!

Protect Garden Beauty, Conserve Food with

HUDSON SPRAYERS, DUSTERS



HUDSON "SIMPLEX"® PERFECTION®. The Higher the Pressure, the Tighter the Seal. Simplest, safest, most dependable compression sprayer ever made. Cover seals from inside of tank... pressure provides positive leak-proof seal. Holds 4 gallons. All-welded tank. 42" spray-proof hose. 5-spray nozzle adjusts to give fine to coarse spray and 20 ft. long-distance spray. Extra nozzle cap for flat fan spray. Roto-Valve permits spraying in any direction without twisting hose. Comfortable 1½" wide adjustable carrying strap.

HUDSON CLIMAX®. Same advanced design with 3-gallon tank, single nozzle with 4 different spray discs.

SIGN OF THE BEST BUY



*TRADE MARK

GARDEN FOR RESULTS

Destructive insects must be controlled and a definite spray program followed in order to do it.

We can sell you the best seeds, bulbs, plants and shrubs, but YOU have to control pests in YOUR own garden. We can only advise.

A free booklet is available to you titled "DeBugging Made Easy", which will help you plan. It describes many applications

for control of various types of insects and fungi using CARCO-X. It is a complete liquid spray, easy to use and not harmful to humans or warm-blooded animals when used according to directions.

One gallon makes up to 200 gallons of solution. Year 'round use will pay you dividends beyond your present expectations.

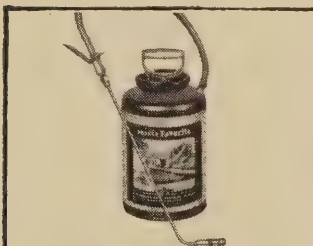
CARCO-X acts four ways: as a Soil Treatment, Repellent, Contact Insecticide and Fungicide.



Prices

½ pint	\$1.00
1 pint	1.50
1 quart	2.45
1 gallon	5.95

We suggest that you buy now and have it on hand to use at ALL TIMES.



HUDSON FAVORITE* Compression Sprayer

A beautiful, useful gift. Finest, lightest 1¾ gal. home sprayer. New Saf-T-Lok* for easy sealing, safer opening. 5-spray nozzle — extra fine to long-distance. 5-ft. plastic hose.



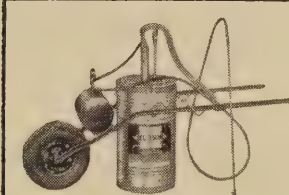
HUDSON LEADER* Compression Sprayer

Premium quality materials and workmanship at attractive price. Safest screw top ever built into a compression sprayer. 3½-gal. tank.



BUGWISER* and BOOSTER Compression Sprayers

Economical, efficient with seam-welded tank. Saf-T-Lok with easy funnel filling. Bugwiser: 2¼ gal., with 10" brass pump. Booster: 3-gal., 12" brass pump. 3 spray discs.



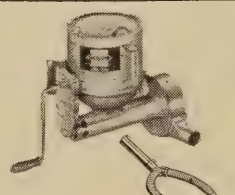
HUDSON IDEAL* Porta-Sprayer

Gives 250 lbs. pressure; takes 2 leads of hose. 15 gal. tank, 10 ft. hose. Also Hudson Sunshine—200 lbs. pressure. Order with or without pressure tank; or with steel, cushion or pneumatic-tired wheel.



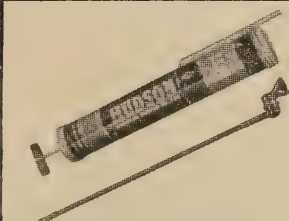
HUDSON MATADOR* Power Sprayer

Pumps up to 4 gals. per min. at pressures up to 250 lbs. 20 ft. spray-proof hose with full size power sprayer gun. 15-gal. tank with 1 h.p. engine. 30-gal. with 1½ h.p. engine. Wide cushion tires.



HUDSON ROTO-POWER* 806B Duster

Delivers greater volume of air at greater speed than any other. Light weight aluminum. For any powder pesticide. Dust one or two rows, any direction. No. 801 is similar, in steel. Less capacity.



HUDSON ADMIRAL* Duster

A beautiful gift with countless uses. Applies 1 qt. of any powder pesticide or weed killer. Nozzle dusts in any direction, high or low.



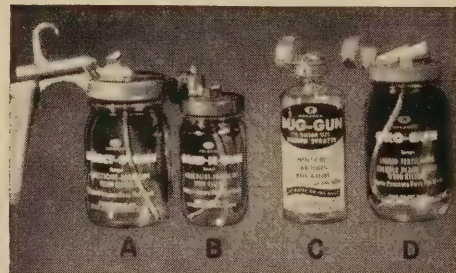
HUDSON NO. 428 CRITIC®

With 2-Spray®. With nozzle pin right, gives fine mist; left, gives wet surface spray. Glass jar. Brass cap and nozzle pump end. MERCURY NO. 433. Also with 2-Spray, tin plate container.



HUDSON ECLIPSE*

Every metal part all stainless steel. A beautiful lifetime sprayer for use indoors and out. 2-spray nozzle for fine mist or wet surface spray. A beautiful and durable gift.



Garden Hose BRADSON SPRAYERS for LAWN & GARDEN

So easy! Use like a nozzle on hose; water pressure does the work. Sprayers handle any material you mix with water to apply, liquid or powder, without clogging. Do a better job. Clean in 30 seconds. Guaranteed.

For Insecticides, Fungicides, Weed Killers:

A. INSECT-O-GUN — Pint mason jar holds enough to make 3 gal. proper spray (for 6 gal., replace with quart jar). Water valve stays on when turned on, off when turned off. Pistol grip. Lifetime construction. . . . \$5.95

B. GARD-N-GUN — 1½ gal. capacity, ideal for small gardens. Automatic valve \$2.95

C. BUG-GUN — 1½ gallons capacity, hasn't automatic valve. Big value at only \$1.95

To Spray Fertilizers, Plant Foods, Use: D. GRO-GUN—15 gal. capacity; for 30 gal. replace pint jar with quart jar from your kitchen. Sprays any fertilizer (or weed killer) you mix with water to apply. \$2.95

WOULDN'T ANY OF THESE MAKE BEAUTIFUL, USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE GARDEN LOVER?

ACME PESTICIDES for Garden and Home Surroundings



ACME 6% CHLORDANE DUST

Kills ants and other soil infesting pests. Application easy, just sift on lawns or in gardens. Controls ants, chinch bugs, chiggers, Japanese beetle grubs, and sod webworm in lawns; cutworms, earwigs, mole crickets, sowbugs, millipedes in gardens; and worked into gardening soil, kills wireworms, white grubs, and root maggots. 1 lb. sifter package 60c ea. 4 lb. bag \$1.50 ea.

WEED-NO-MORE 14

A 2,4-D in the famous butyl ester formulation that has no equal in ridding lawns or in gardens, plantain, chick weed, black medic and many other leafy weeds. Kills poison ivy, poison oak and ragweed found on beaches and waste places. Don't dig—just spray the weeds away. 8 oz. covers 1600 sq. feet \$1.00 ea. Quart—6400 sq. feet \$2.98 ea.

ACME WEED KILLER

A universal weed killer toxic to all forms of plant growth including trees. Gets rid of unsightly weeds in driveways, parking areas, flagstone terraces, clay courts where no vegetation whatever is desired—can render soil sterile for two years and more. Pint 60c ea. Quart 80c ea. Gallon \$2.10 ea.



ACME GARDEN GUARD

America's favorite rotenone dust for vegetable and flower gardens. Safe to use on edible portions of plants right up to picking time. Kills most common garden insects of both sucking and leaf chewing types. No mixing, no muss—shake from sifter package hitting insects to be controlled. 1 lb. sifter 50c ea. 4 lb. bag \$1.00 ea.

ACME 5% LINDANE SPRAY

Extra satisfaction in killing insects with this new super killing insecticide for fast control of aphids, thrips, plant bugs, caterpillars and most all common beetles and bugs infesting azaleas, roses, other flowers, shrubs, vines, fruits and vegetables. Kills three ways by contact, with vapors and as an internal poison. 4 oz. .80c ea. Pint \$2.70 ea.

ACME DURADUST #50

A finely divided wettable powder containing 50% technical DDT. Has many uses in control of insects in the garden, on fruit trees and in out-buildings. Kills both sucking and chewing insects on foliage, houseflies and mosquitoes by wall treatment. Most economical form to buy DDT 1 lb. 90c ea.—4 lb. \$2.40 ea.

ACME ARSENATE OF LEAD

Thoroughly reliable in killing eating insects which destroy foliage and attack fruits. Safe to use on tender foliage. When worked into lawns and other turf, grubs, worms, etc. are killed and the turf "proofed" against insects for some years. Treatment discourages germination of crabgrass seeds. 1 lb. ctn. 72c ea. 4 lb. \$1.70 ea.

ACME LIME SULFUR (DRY)

Containing 65% Calcium Polysulphides, it is a very valuable spray against many insects as well as some important fungous infections. It is a favorite spray in control of scale, mites, peach leaf curl, mildew on fruit trees, berry bushes, and as clean up spray on roses. 1 lb. 60c ea. 5 lb. \$2.50 ea.

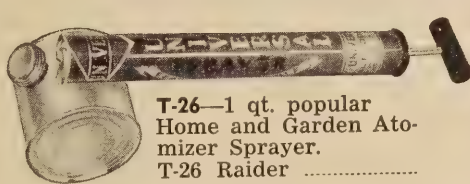
ACME BORDEAUX MIXTURE

This mixture is the standard copper fungicide that has given fine satisfaction for over a hundred years. Controls many diseases on fruit trees (including peach leaf curl), vegetables, flowers and shrubs. As Bordeaux is a preventive, spraying should start early before fungous spores gain foothold. 1 lb. 60c ea. 4 lb. \$1.35 ea.

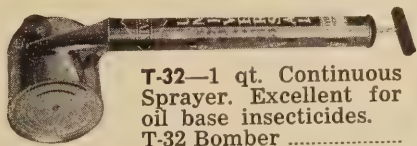
ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX

Why mix two or three sprays together to get all the bugs and blight attacking potatoes. Red River Potato Mix does that for you all in one package. Regular spraying not only protects the vines, but furnishes copper stimulation assuring the user a full hill of sizeable potatoes. 1 lb. 80c ea. 4 lb. \$2.60 ea.

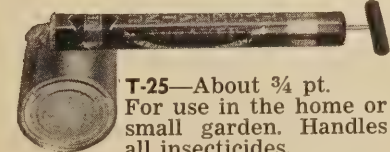
UNIVERSAL—Finest Sprayers for GARDEN and HOUSEHOLD USE!



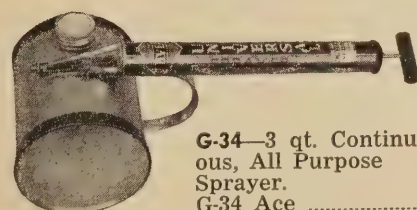
T-26—1 qt. popular Home and Garden Atomizer Sprayer.
T-26 Raider



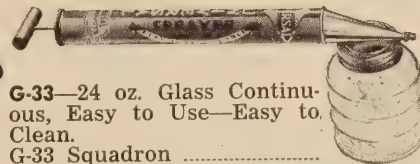
T-32—1 qt. Continuous Sprayer. Excellent for oil base insecticides.
T-32 Bomber



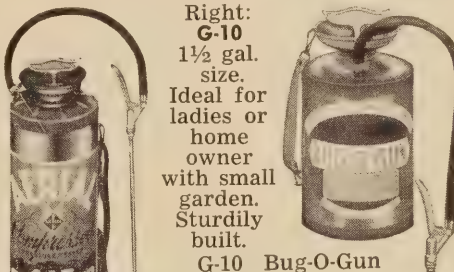
T-25—About 3/4 pt. For use in the home or small garden. Handles all insecticides.
T-25 Wing



G-34—3 qt. Continuous, All Purpose Sprayer.
G-34 Ace



G-33—24 oz. Glass Continuous, Easy to Use—Easy to Clean.
G-33 Squadron



Right: G-10 1 1/2 gal. size. Ideal for ladies or home owner with small garden. Sturdily built.
G-10 Bug-O-Gun



Left: G-30 Large 3 3/8 gal. capacity. Ample for large acreages. Sturdily built.
G-30 Aerial

Right: G-20 2 5/8 gal. capacity. Very popular for practically all kinds of spraying. Sturdily built.
G-20 Jet

HAYES SPRAY GUNS

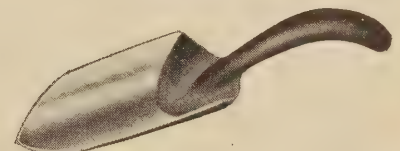


Delivers a fine forceful fan-shaped spray. Adjustable nozzle sprays UP under leaves—DOWN—or SIDEWAYS—also a LONG-RANGE spray to reach tree tops. Attach to water hose—makes spraying easy—no pumping or heavy lifting. Properly proportions and thoroughly mixes insecticides in correct dilutions. HAYES 4—sprays 4 gallons of solution. \$6.45

HAYES 6—sprays 6 gallons of insecticide solution—has elongated nozzle to reach inside plants.

\$9.95

NO-BLIST'R TROWEL Rustproof



It's curved handle fits your palm. The Velvet Grip is easy on the hand.

NO-BLIST'R TROWEL.....\$1.25

Nationally distributed by
RAY SANDERS AND COMPANY
Pasadena, Calif.

WEEDING, DUSTING AND SPRAYING KEEP YOUR GARDEN IN GOOD SHAPE



GAT SPRAYER

The handiest device you ever saw for using any water-soluble chemical fertilizer. GAT SPRAYER helps any one with the big job of fertilizing lawns, flowers or vegetable gardens — the water does the work. No mechanical parts to get out of order — works on water pressure from your garden hose. Screw any ordinary Mason fruit jar into GAT SPRAYER and attach SPRAYER to the hose.



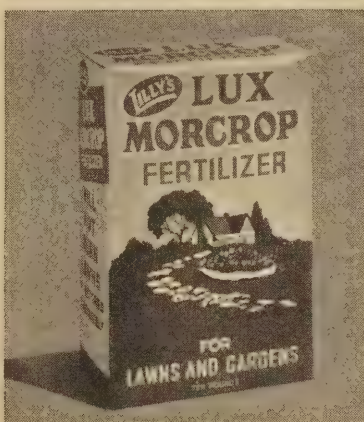
FLO MORCROP

The soluble fertilizer that lets the water do the work. This fertilizer-in-solution is a complete plant food. Feed grass, flowers and vegetables through the leaves and the roots without danger of burning. Simply adjust the FLO MORCROP attachment to your garden hose. Available in 10 lb. cartons.



GO-WEST

The original apple-base bait, Go-West attracts and quickly destroys Slugs, Root-weevils, Cutworms and like pests. Protects your garden, rain or shine. Economical — a little goes a long way. Available in 1, 2½ and 10 lb. packages.



LUX MORCROP

Make your gardening easier with this ALL PURPOSE plant food, before and after planting. Particularly good for sandy and gravelly soils, LUX MORCROP has an extra portion of potash. Its high organic content is useful for enriching Northwest gardens and soils. Available in 5 and 10 lb. cartons and 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags.



Lilly's

MARINA Liquid Fish Fertilizer

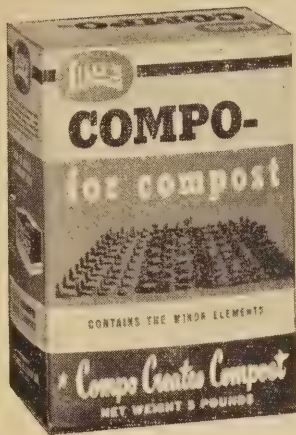
A clear, golden liquid fish fertilizer for the home gardener as well as the commercial grower. MARINA BRAND FISH FERTILIZER has a 10-6-5 formula, extra rich in nitrogen—the highest test liquid fish fertilizer on the market. MARINA is an organic-type product, made from Alaska fish. It is used at the rate of one tablespoon per gallon of water, and either sprayed on leaves of growing plants, or watered into the root area. Excellent for a transplanting and booster solution. Available at all dealers in 4 ounce, 8 ounce, pint, quart, gallon and 5 gallon containers.



ACID MORCROP

Feed your garden-beds for acid-loving perennials with this scientific blend of right organic-base materials. New, improved ACID MORCROP now contains cottonseed meal plus magnesium. Grow show plants with this formula for rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias, etc.

Available in 5 lb., 25 lb., 100 lb.



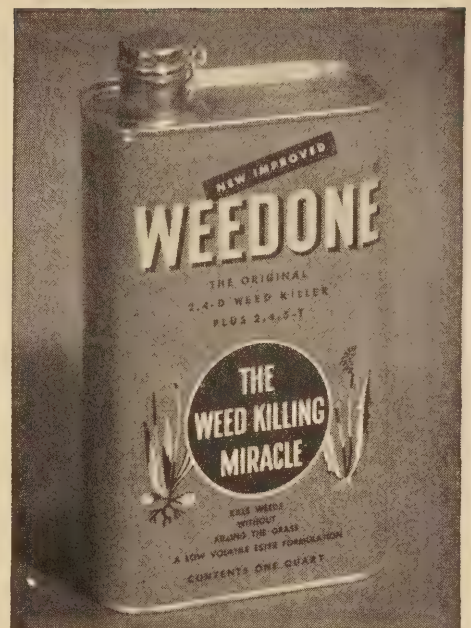
COMPO

Make Valuable ORGANIC MANURE

Compost making is easy with COMPO . . . the "self-starter" turns grass clippings, leaves, garden and kitchen refuse into rich, organic manure. Compost is rich in all the elements necessary to sturdy, healthy plant growth. Simple directions on the convenient COMPO package.

5 lb. 25 lb. 100 lb.

A HIGH GRADE COMPOSTING MATERIAL



Improved WEEDONE®

The Weed-Killing Miracle

Weedone contains powerful 2,4,5-T, as well as 2,4-D. It's the butoxy ethanol ester weed killer which does not give off vapors injurious to nearby flowers, vegetables and shrubs. Weedone kills dandelions, plaintains, Japanese clover, poison oak, wild blackberry and over 100 other weeds and woody plants. Here's one weed killer that never lets you down. Can be sprayed on growing and dormant plants.

8-oz. can \$1; 1-qt. can \$2.75;

1-gal. can \$6.95



WEEDONE PLASTIC APPLICATOR

Cap fits any screw-top gallon jug and makes handy 1/2-oz. measure. All plastic; no sharp edges to cut or scratch hands.

59c

WEEDONE® CRAB GRASS KILLER

. . . Chickweed, too!

Weedone Crab Grass Killer contains potassium cyanate — sure death to crab grass and chickweed, but harmless to people and pets. Applied in liquid form for better coverage. Does not kill desirable grasses and breaks down into a fertilizer to improve the soil.

6 1/2-oz. can \$1 26-oz. can \$3

6 1/2-lb. can \$8.85



ROOTONE plus Fungicide

Now you can root cuttings with your old dependable Rootone, the famous plant hormone powder, and at the same time protect them against damping-off and other soil-borne diseases. A "must" for successfully starting cuttings.

Trial packet 25c 2-oz. jar \$1



TRANSPLANTONE

Use Transplantone, the hormone - vitamin combination, to prevent wilting when you set cut seedlings or transplant grown plants. Save tomatoes, lettuce,

cabbages, peppers, zinnias, pansies, azaleas, evergreens from transplanting shock.

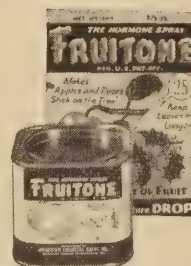
Trial packet 25c 3-oz. canister \$1



FRUITONE

Spray Fruitone, the fruit setting compound, on tomato buds at blossoming time, and each one will set more big meaty tomatoes. Treat limas and string beans, too.

Trial packet 25c 2-oz. canister \$1



SNAROL PELLETS are a specially prepared bait for the control of snails and slugs. Convenient Snarol Pellets can be broadcast freely in ivy, ivy geraniums and other heavy ground foliage because their weight carries them through the leaves to the damp, cool ground beneath where snails and slugs thrive. A pound of Snarol Pellets is sufficient to treat about 1200 sq. ft. of surface area. Also available in popular meal form.

1 lb. 35c; 2 1/2 lbs. 75c; 6 lbs. \$1.65;
10 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$10.75

KILL THESE PESTS

CONTAINS
CYANIDE



WITH



CYANI-KIL BOMB

KILLS RODENTS WITH POISONOUS GAS

The most powerful and deadly bomb of its kind. Shoots poisonous gases into burrows, runways, channels and holes. Kills moles, gophers, ground squirrels, prairie dogs, rats and field mice. Sold by Nursery, Feed & Seed & Hdw. Dealers. 2 for 26c.

Mfg. by

LONG MFG. CO.

906 Marin Ave.

Hayward, Calif.

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



Krilium

A New Scientific Product of
MONSANTO
for Improving Soil Structure and Erosion Control

KRILIUM accomplishes the following:

1. When mixed thoroughly it turns heavy clay into loose soil.
2. KRILIUM increases the rate of water absorption.
3. KRILIUM makes soil easier to work.
4. KRILIUM prevents crustation of soil.

Packed in 1 lb., 5 lb., 10 lb., 25 lb. and 50 lb. containers

PROTECT YOUR GARDEN WITH

PORTCO SCARE-AWAY



The Modern Scarecrow
Shiny aluminum strips crackle and flash. Keep birds or animals away day and night. Lasting protection for gardens.

10 strip pkg.....25c
Commercial pack of 100.....\$1.80

PORTCO Cinch-ties

Wire Center Twine For Quick Tying

Durable green wire center twine in 8" lengths or handy ball of 250' and 500'. Cut to desired lengths for quick tying flowers, vines, annuals.

100 8-in.\$.25
250 ft. ball.....\$1.00
500 ft. ball.....\$1.75



PORTCO Garden Twine

Weatherized!
No Shrink! No Sag!

Durable, extra-strong weatherized twine lasts more than a full season. Ball is wound for convenient center pull—will not unravel.

250 ft.....30c
500 ft.....50c

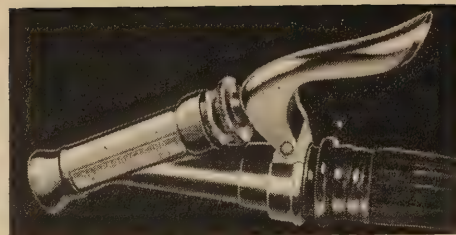
SEE THEM AT YOUR DEALERS

Sudbury Soil Test Kits



Better Results
Guaranteed from
Everything You Plant
Tells
What's Wrong with
Your Soil!

Tests for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash and Lime
POPULAR GARDEN KIT (pictured) makes 50 tests. Handsome case, lucite top.....\$5.89
Small **HOME GARDEN KIT**.....\$2.98
LARGER KITS, IN STEEL CHESTS
HORTICULTURAL KIT—Makes 150 tests, enough for years of use.....\$14.95
SUPER deLUXE KIT—For farmers, florists or garden. Makes hundreds of tests.....\$29.95

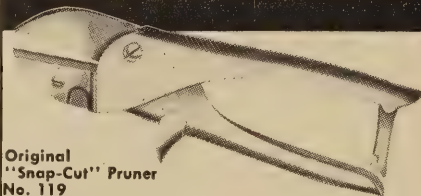


LeverSpray Nozzle

The modern AUTOMATIC Nozzle

Squeeze the handle—it's on! Release—it's off! Locks in any position desired for fine mist, spray, or heavy stream. Chrome plated. Satisfaction guaranteed...\$1.69

WORLD'S FINEST PRUNER



Original
"Snap-Cut" Pruner
No. 119

THE "SNAP-CUT" IS THE
HOME GARDENER'S HANDIEST TOOL

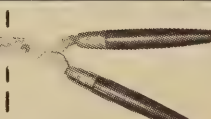
Razor sharp blade acts on a soft, non-dulling metal anvil. Cuts tough, 3/4" branches with amazing ease. Though imitated throughout the world, the "Snap-Cut" Pruner has never been equaled. Your dealer will tell you "Snap-Cut" tops them all.

"EZY-CUT" GRASS SHEARS



Smooth working, easy cutting. Makes trimming lawn edges easy.

HEDGE SHEARS



Made like a tailor's scissors. So balanced, they're almost effortless to use.



SEYMOUR SMITH

OUR 103rd YEAR

The Line of Quality

Other famous Seymour Smith tools—saws, lopping shears, tree trimmers, etc.—will all help make your gardening easier.

Handy Speedy PLANT TIE

TWIST-EMS

Strong, dark green "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing—protect stems, speedily and permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs, and vegetables.

Box of 200, 4-inch size25c
Box of 100, 8-inch size25c

Box of 100, 16-inch size.....50c
Pkg. of 50, 8-inch size.....15c
Pkg. of 35, 8-inch size.....10c
250 ft. continuous roll.....\$1.00



New Weatherized

TRELLIS NETTING TRAIN-ETTS

Ideal support for SWEET PEAS, GARDEN PEAS, POLE BEANS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES. Hung in 5 minutes. Doesn't rot like string, nor burn tendrils like wire.

60-inch x 72-inch 65c

60-inch x 96-inch 85c

60-inch x 180-inch.....\$1.25



FLYING DISK

Shiny, whirling disks of aluminum—to scare birds and animals away from planted areas, berries, trees, etc.

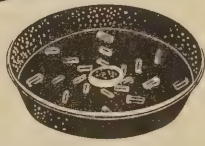
Pkg. of 10 Flying Disks, 25c



Centro MOIST-SHUR PLANTRAY

Beautiful red or green rubber tray which protects the pottery and adds to the life of the plant.

Sunken bottom of tray collects water in the center, absorbent pad feeds water to roots of plant. Underside of tray raised for ventilation thus no ring marks. Avoid stains and scratches to your furniture and window sills.
300X36 will accommodate flower pots up to 6 in. diameter, 30c each
300X37 will accommodate flower pots up to 8 in. diameter, 60c each
300X38 will accommodate flower pots up to 12 in. diameter, \$1.20 each



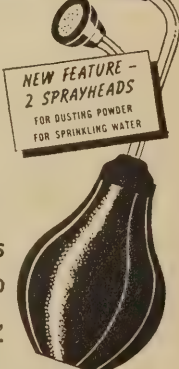
Centro 6 IN 1 CENTROSPRAY

Sprinkles water like gentle rain or dusts insecticides with unmatched efficiency. Satisfies every home and garden need.

NOTE: This is the ORIGINAL CENTROSPRAY guaranteed for complete satisfaction.

8 oz. size \$1.25
12 oz. size \$1.80

ONE BULB—WITH PARTS, CAN BE USED IN SIX DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS.



Centro NEEGARDS fits all knees

GUARANTEED TO
GIVE PERFECT KNEELING COMFORT

1. Made of reinforced sponge rubber.
2. Gently secured with adjustable formfit elastic.



3. For men, women.
4. Used in gardening, housework, etc.

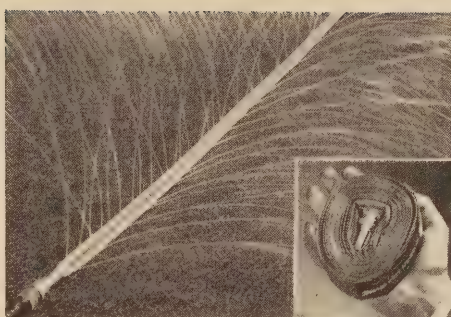
Price \$2.00





The Perfect Gardening Gloves FOR EVERY OUTDOOR JOB

Prune in comfort . . . plant with ease—vinyl coated knit lined Gard'nettes take the punishment right out of your hands. Repel thorns. Outwear leather. Water tight and wonderful for working wet earth, spraying, dusting. Snug curved fingers handle seedlings easily. Ventilated for comfort. Sizes small, medium, large\$1.89 pair



30 Ft. Sprinkler Weighs Less Than 1 Lb.

Here's a double, lightweight, plastic tube, which looks like a soaker, but can sprinkle an area 12 feet wide at average pressure. Light to handle (30 feet, under 1 lb.), the **Andrews Plastic Hose Sprinkler** will not rot or mildew, even if stored wet! The spray is so fine it's gentle on flowers. Complete with brass connector: 20-foot length, \$2.50; 30-foot length, \$3.50; 50-foot length, \$4.75; 100-foot length \$8.75



STOP THAT DOG WITH GRANT'S Grant's Dog Repellent keeps dogs from destroying lawns, shrubs, trees, gardens, etc. Pungent fumes (not a liquid, not a powder) enclosed in safety sealed metal containers, are obnoxious to dogs—drive them away. Not affected by rain or sprinkling. Not offensive to human beings. Effective area of each repellent is 8 feet. Guaranteed effective for three months. Package of 6 repellents \$1.00.

Manufactured by
GRANT LABORATORIES, Oakland 8, Calif.

HYPONEX

PLANT FOOD

Grows Better Plants Faster
In SOIL, SAND or WATER

Simply dissolve and water all your houseplants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs, lawn. Produces more and larger flowers and fruit. Excellent for seedlings, cuttings, transplants. Clean, odorless. Won't burn foliage or roots if used as directed. Contains all nutritional elements—plus vitamin B1. Feeds instantly.

RECOMMENDED BY A DIVISION OF SOCIETY
Guaranteed by
Good Housekeeping
50 YEARS AS ADVERTISED TWENTY

1 oz. pkt. (packed 72 to case)....	10c
3 oz. can (packed 36 to case)....	25c
7 oz. can (packed 24 to case)....	50c
1 lb. can (packed 12 to case)....	\$ 1.00
10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals.....	8.00
25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals.....	15.00
50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals.....	25.00
100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals..	40.00

QUICK-FIGURING CHART FOR DILUTIONS

• WITH LIQUID MATERIALS •

For Strength	Use to Make 1 qt.	Use to Make 1 gal.
1- 100	2½ tspns.	10 tspns.
1- 200	1 tspn.	5 tspns.
1- 400	½ tspn.	2½ tspns.
1- 500	½ tspn.	2 tspns.
1- 600	⅓ tspn.	1¾ tspns.
1- 800	¼ tspn.	1¼ tspns.
1-1000	¼ tspn.	1 tspn.

For Strength	Use to Make 5 gals.	Use to Make 25 gals.
1- 100	12 tblspns.	1 qt.
1- 200	6¼ tblspns.	1 pt.
1- 400	3 tblspns.	8 oz.
1- 500	2½ tblspns.	6 oz.
1- 600	2 tblspns.	5 oz.
1- 800	6 tspns.	4 oz.
1-1000	5 tspns.	3 oz.

4 tspns. equal 1 tblspn.; 2 tblspns. equal 1 oz.; 16 ozs. equal 1 pt.

• WITH POWDERED MATERIALS •

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to Make 1 qt.	Use to Make 1 gal.
1 lb.	1 tspn.	1 tblspn.
2 lb.	1¾ tspns.	1¾ tspns.
3 lb.	2¾ tspns.	2¾ tspns.
5 lb.	4½ tspns.	4½ tspns.
6 lb.	5½ tspns.	5½ tspns.

Rate per 100 gals.	Use to Make 5 gals.	Use to Make 25 gals.
1 lb.	4 tblspns.	4 oz.
2 lb.	8 tblspns.	12 oz.
3 lb.	2½ oz.	1¼ lb.
5 lb.	4 oz.	1½ lb.
6 lb.	4¾ oz.	8 oz.

Measures are for material weighing the same as flour. For heavier materials use less. Weigh if possible. Strain before using.



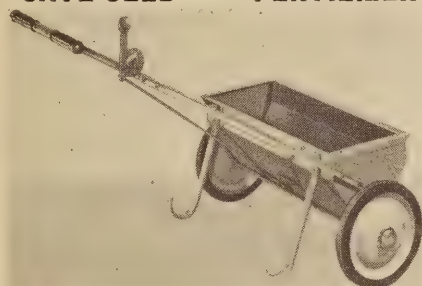
PLANTABBS make plants and flowers grow like magic! This rich **PLANT FOOD** in convenient **TABLET** form is ideal for potted plants, window boxes, all garden flowers, vegetables and shrubs. **PLANTABBS** are clean, odorless, easy to use. 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50.

FULTON'S

PLANTABBS

PLANT FOOD TABLETS PLUS B,

MASTERS Distributors SAVE SEED • FERTILIZER



Masters Home Lawn Distributors feature exclusive "Fertilizer Miser" fingertip control that gives you fast, accurate regulation of material flow, even, economical distribution and quick shut-off! Rugged all steel construction, rubber tires. Your choice of three models.

Model 40 (illustrated)—
24" spread, 75 lbs. cap.....\$21.75
Model 30—18" spread, 50 lbs. cap.....\$14.25
Model 25-D—18" spread, 20 lbs. cap.....\$10.95

MASTERS Handi-carts NO MORE HEAVY LIFTING



It's **EASY** to move stones, dirt, sod, leaves, water, tools, etc., because load balances on the axle (not on your arms). Just tip to load or empty. Comfortable handles, right height for easy operation. Rubber tires. Welded, heavy-gauge steel construction makes Handi-cart the strongest, best cart on the market. Two 3½ cu. ft. models. Deluxe Model 20-D.....\$16.75
New Model 53 (illustrated).....\$11.95



A Few Hints to Success With Flowers

There is a Flower for Every Spot

FLOWERS FOR SHADE

Balsam
Butterfly Flower (Schizanthus)
Bellis (English Daisy)
Clarkia
Columbine
Foxglove
Godetia
Nasturtium

LOW GROWING FLOWERS FOR EDGINGS

Ageratum
Alyssum, Carpet of Snow
Violet Queen
Bellis (English Daisy)
Blue Cup Flower
Lobelia
Nemesia
Nasturtium, Dwarf Varieties
Portulaca

FOR SUCCESSIVE SOWINGS

Sow these annuals at three-week intervals for continuous bloom.

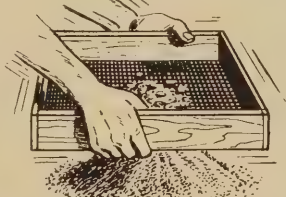
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Bachelor Button
Larkspur
Mignonette
Shirley Poppy

In planting, or transplanting perennials, the soil should be worked free of big lumps which create air pockets. The average planting distance for perennials is one foot, but vigorous growers require up to three feet distance from their neighbors. Plant heavy-rooted plants with the root-buds just below the ground. Plants in which the leaves spring from the crown, should be planted with crown just at the level with the dirt line. Spread roots naturally and bring the soil into contact with all the roots by pressing it firmly so that no air pockets are left. If water is applied, water the roots, not the plants. Most perennials must be divided every three or four years. Cut away all dead roots and stalks and plant the best portions anew.

Pinch 'em off! If you desire more and bigger flowers in your annuals, pinch off the top of the stem when they are a few inches high, but remove only the end bud, about 1/4" off the top. That makes the plants branch out and develop more flower buds. As to which flowers should be sown in flats and which directly into the ground—consult our grouping chart on page 31. And now good luck, and lots of fun!

HOW TO PLANT SEEDLINGS IN FLATS

1. Preparing the Soil



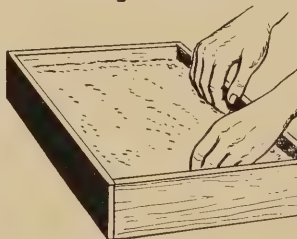
Sift a mixture of good garden soil, manure, sand and peat moss through a 1/4 inch mesh. Do not make the soil too fine, small lumps of soil and bits of fibrous matter are beneficial.

2. Drainage Is Important



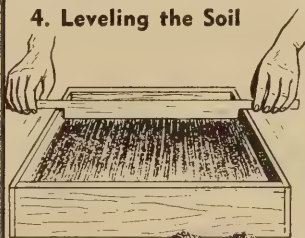
Make sure there is at least 1/4 inch space between the boards in the bottom of the flat. Cover these cracks with coarse moss, broken pots or gravel. Observe same precaution with pots.

3. Filling the Flat



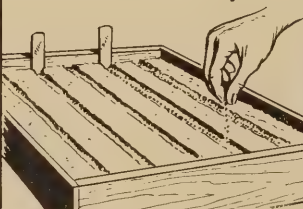
Place required amount of soil in flat. Firm around edges with finger tips, then press whole area down gently with a wooden block.

4. Leveling the Soil



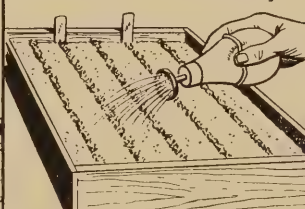
Use a notched stick to level soil and scrape out surplus. Surface of soil should be about 1/2 inch below top of flat.

5. Sow Seeds Evenly



Use the edge of a 12-inch ruler, large garden label or similar implement to make shallow drills for the seed. Sow seed evenly in the drills. Sift a little fine soil over the seed.

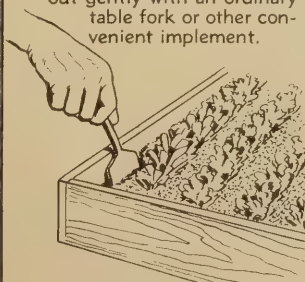
6. Water — But Gently



Water with a fine spray, taking care not to wash out the seed. Flats or pots may also be set in a shallow pan of water until thoroughly soaked.

7. Loosen Plants in Flats

When the seedlings are large enough to transplant lift them out gently with an ordinary table fork or other convenient implement.



8. Lift Little Seedlings

Lift the seedling with a notched garden label, being careful not to bruise or break the stems.



9. Transplant Seedlings

With a pointed stick of suitable size, make holes in a freshly prepared flat of soil; lower roots into hole and firm soil around the plants.



Dependable FLOWER SEEDS



PERENNIAL PHLOX

An excellent mixture of large flowered trusses. Pkt. 25c.



ALL-AMERICA FIESTA COSMOS — 1952

The first Cosmos with red coloring and the first bicolor in the annual Klondyke group. Pkt. 25c.



MARIGOLD GLITTERS

Fluffy, Chrysanthemum-like, long lasting, and a profuse bloomer. Pkt. 25c.



GENEVA GIANT PANSIES

A large flowered selection of the famous Swiss Giants in an extremely wide color range. Pkt. 25c.



PACIFIC HYBRID DELPHINIUMS

The world famous strain with the immense flowers on tall stems. Pkt. 25c



Top to bottom
left:

FRANK G.
CAROL
EVELYN

Right:
TOMMY
JANET

**PETUNIA
GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA**
Immense ruffled and fringed
flowers in delightful shades.
Pkt. 25c



HOLLYHOCK INDIAN SPRING
Light pink to crimson rose semi-double
blooms that come from spring until frost
Pkt. 15c



ZINNIA, PEPPERMINT STICK
One of the best cut and come novelty Zinnias
with long blooming season. Pkt. 25c.

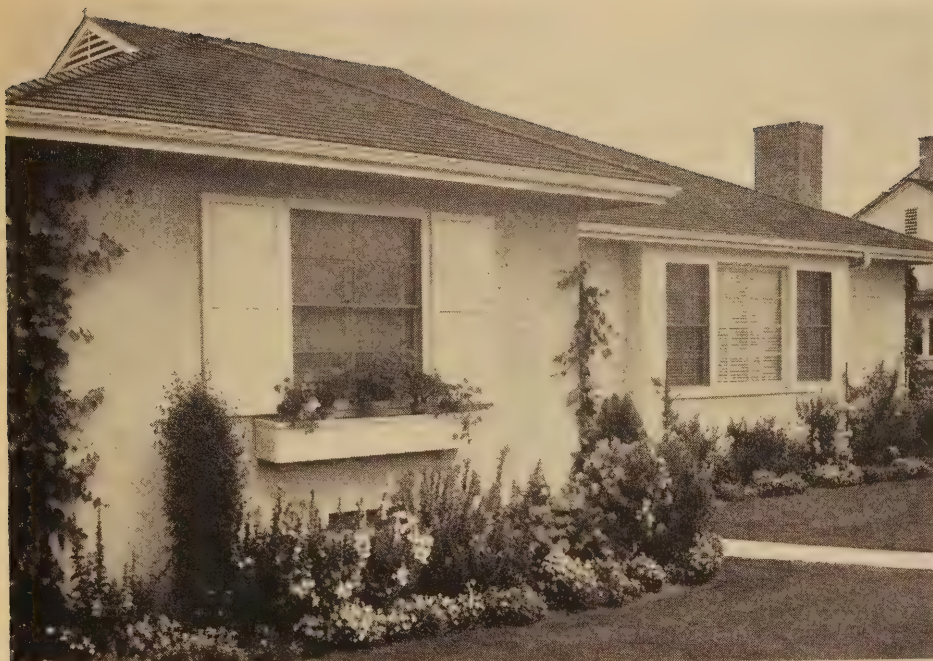
CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS

Outstanding because of their earlier flowering
and remarkable resistance to heat. We offer
an excellent color mixture. Jumbo Packet 25c



NASTURTIIUM GOLDEN GLEAM
Semi-double blossoms of brilliant yellow—long
stemmed and fragrant. Pkt. 15c.





A MODERN BORDER PLANTING OF ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS

Dependable FLOWER SEEDS

*Starred items are new and particularly recommended for your trial.

AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISY

(*Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*)

(a) GRP. 2—18"

Branching plants with lots of shining 2½ inch daisies in shades of buff, salmon, yellow and orange with darker zones and halos in the center of the blooms. Does well in a dry sunny spot. Pkt. 15c.

AGERATUM

(a) GRP. 2—6 to 12"

BLUE PERFECTION—A dwarf plant with lovely true blue flowers borne profusely through summer and into fall. Pkt. 15c.

ROYAL CARPET—1953 Top All America Flower Winner. Violet-purple flowered border plants about 3" high, 10" across. See front cover and page 2. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM (a) GRP. 2—4 to 6"

LILAC QUEEN—Compact mounds of lovely lilac flowers for months on end. Ideal edging plant; free blooming, showy. Pkt. 15c.

ARABIS (Rock Cress)

(p) GRP. 5—12"

ALPINA, WHITE—Spreading plants with trusses of dazzling white flowers in spring. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER (a) GRP. 4

BRANCHING, Early Mixed—Brilliant double 4" blooms of compact form. Pkt. 15c

SUNSHINE, Mixed—4" blooms with a loose row of outer petals, quilled center. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT CREGO—The 4" shaggy flowers with long curled petals give a fluffy ostrich feather-like effect. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT CREGO, in Separate Colors—Pink, lovely medium pink; Purple, rich color; Crimson, brilliant; White, snowy white. Pkt. 15c.

PRINCESS, Finest Mixed—An excellent Aster for the home gardener because of its high wilt resistance. Plants about 2½ feet tall with 3 to 3½ inch flowers on long stems. Crested centers surrounded by multiple guard petal rows. Medium early. Pkt. 25c.

AUBRIETA

(p) GRP. 5—4 to 6"

GIANT FLOWERED HYBRIDS—One of the best and showiest of all low growing plants. Solid sheets of lavender, pink, purple, blue, red or lilac blooms in early spring. Pkt. 25c.

BABY'S BREATH (*Gypsophila*)

(a) GRP. 3—24"

SNOWFLAKE—A pure white form with larger flat petaled bell shaped blooms that give a snowy effect. Pkt. 10c.

PINK ELEGANS—Similar to Snowflake but with a clear rosy pink color. Pkt. 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CORNFLOWER

(*Centaurea*) (a) GRP. 3—36"

BLUE BOY—Large intense clear blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

MIXED—All colors. An excellent mixture for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

(a) GRP. 2—18"

PASTEL BEDDING MIX—A special mixture of all the lighter shades of Calendula, including many lovely shades of apricot, lemon, cream and orange. Pkt. 10c.

CHOICE DOUBLE, MIXED—Many types and colors. Good for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

(a) GRP. 2

Prolific dainty vines that attain about 15 feet in height. Flowers of clear canary yellow. Blooms resemblance to Canary gave plant its name. Does well in shade. Pkt. 15c.

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis*)

(a) GRP. 2—12"

UMBELLATA, MIXED—Umbrella-like clusters of flowers in shades of carmine, crimson, pink, lavender, rose, cardinal and white. Pkt. 10c.

SUCCESS WITH FLOWERS

Depends on the Right Start

The flower seeds listed in this catalog are classified according to the culture they require. Find the group number in the alphabetical listing, for example, *Ageratum*, Grp. 2, and your cultural instructions in the column below.

Group 1

Seeds in this group are difficult to transplant. Sow the seed where the plants are to flower after the danger of frost has passed. Thin out to the desired distance when the seedlings are well started.

Group 2

Seeds in this group are easily raised outside after the danger of frost has passed. Either sow them in their permanent positions or in a seed bed and transplant to the place where they are to flower.

Group 3

Seeds in this group can be sown outside very early in the season, being very hardy. When the seedlings are big enough they should be transplanted to their permanent positions.

Group 4

Sow seeds in flats in early spring for best results. When seedlings are large enough to handle transplant to other flats. Harden off gradually and plant into beds when the weather is settled.

Group 5

In this group are most of the perennial seeds. They can either be sown indoors in flats or outside. If sown outside it is good practice to sow them in mid-spring so they will reach a fair size before the hot weather starts. After the seedlings are big enough to handle, transplant to allow room for growth. Plant in their permanent places in fall or, if the plants are very small, winter over in a cold frame and plant out the following spring.

For best results with biennials such as Sweet Williams, Canterbury Bells, Wallflowers and Beauty of Nice Stocks, sow them in summer. When the seedlings are large enough transplant or thin them so they will make sturdy plants by fall. At that time plant them where they are to flower. Handled in this way, these flowers will give a really good display.

Try interplanting some of these showy biennial flowers with your late-flowering Tulips for very pleasing effects.

(a)—annual; (p)—perennial



ASTER, PRINCESS TYPE



CASTOR BEAN, RICINUS



DOUBLE GAILLARDIA



CALENDULA, DOUBLE MIXED



CANTERBURY BELLS, DOUBLE

CANTERBURY BELLS

(a) GRP. 5—24"

SINGLE—Pyramids of large, fluted, bell shaped flowers in many colors. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE—Fine double flowers in blue, pink and white shades. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

CARNATION

(p) GRP. 5—18"

CHABAUD'S DOUBLE MIXED—Blooms six months after seeding and continues all summer. The robust, erect plants bear double clove scented flowers of extra large size. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus)

(a) GRP. 2—10"

Magnificent, tall, large leaved plants of tropical appearance for a warm sunny looking background plant. Pkt. 15c.

CLARKIA

(a) GRP. 3—2'

ELEGANS, DOUBLE MIXED—Graceful, charming plant with long spikes of double flowers in many gorgeous shades. Does well in shade. Pkt. 10c.

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia)

(p) GRP. 5—3'

MIXED—Lovely old-time perennial now with larger blooms, more colors. Fine in bouquets or among shrubs. Plants thrive in humus soil and light shade. Fine mixture of long spurred forms in many colors. Pkt. 15c.

COREOPSIS

(p) GRP. 5—2 to 3'

GRANDIFLORA—Deep golden yellow blooms 1½ to 2 inches across. Superb for cutting and garden. Pkt. 10c.

COSMOS (a) GRP. 3—2½'

***FIESTA**—1952 All America Winner. A true scarlet. Early, heat resistant, easy-to-grow; makes a compact plant with a riot of bloom all summer. Flowers semi-double, ruffled, borne like tropical birds amidst lacy foliage. It's a cut flower for the house, a handsome border subject, neat, trouble free. Pkt. 25c.

MIXED—Huge single flowers with wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 10c.

DAHLIAS

(p) GRP. 5—2'

UNWIN'S DWARF HYBRIDS, MIXED—Semi-double flowers in many colors produced all summer until frost. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM

(p) GRP. 5—5'

GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS—World famous strain with immense double flowers on tall stems. New colors. Pkt. 25c.

ENGLISH DAISY

(Bellis perennis)

(p) GRP. 5—6"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in rose, red, white, in earliest spring. Pkt. 15c.

EVENING SCENTED STOCKS

(a) GRP. 3—15"

MATHIOLA BICORNIS—Small mauve colored flowers, delightfully fragrant toward evening and in early morning. Grown for its fragrance. Pkt. 15c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Mirabilis)

(a) GRP. 1—2'

Fragrant, long tubed blooms of white, violet, pink, red and yellow on bushy, branching plants. Blooms all summer and until late frost. Pkt. 15c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)

(b) GRP. 5—3'

Tall spikes of lovely thimble shaped flowers in pink, rose and purple, with specklings of deeper color. Often naturalized in woodlands. Pkt. 15c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

(a) GRP. 2, (p) GRP. 5

SINGLE MIXED (p)—Large Daisy flowers in many brilliant warm colors; orange, red, yellow, bronze. Pkt. 15c.

DOUBLE MIXED (a)—Double blooms in most vivid tones of orange, yellow, gold and red. Pkt. 15c.

GERANIUM

(p) GRP. 1—2'

ZONALE—These lovely, popular bedding plants will bloom the first year if started early. Flowers come in fascinating range of colors. Pkt. 25c.

GEUM

(p) GRP. 5—18"

MIXED—Glowing scarlet and orange flowers on slender stems. Attractive bright green foliage. Pkt. 15c.



ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

GODETIA (Satin Flower)

(a) GRP. 2—2'

DOUBLE, MIXED—Bushy plants covered with azalea-like flowers of satiny sheen in many shades of pink, lilac, red and purple. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN ALYSSUM

(p) GRP. 5—10"

SAXATILE—Low, compact. Masses of golden flowers in earliest spring. Pkt. 15c.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL

(a) GRP. 3—12"

Large and small kinds useful for drying, and all sorts of novelty items. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCKS

(a) GRP. 2—6' to 7'

CHATER'S DOUBLE MIXED (p) GRP 5—Mostly double flowers ranging from white to deepest maroon, some bright and gay, others soft and delicate shades and tints. Pkt. 15c.

SINGLE MIXED COLORS (a)—Fringed, crinkled and many other shapes of flowers in a complete range of colors. A fine mixture for use where a tall effect is desired. Pkt. 10c.

INDIAN SPRING (a)—Semi-double flowers of bright rose and rosy carmine. The many flowered branches produce a continuous show until frost. Striking and lovely. Blooms 5 months from seed. Pkt. 15c.

LADY SLIPPER (Balsam)

(a) GRP. 2—1½'-2'

MIXED—Gorgeous masses of brilliant double Camellia-like flowers all summer long on bushy plants. A favorite for a shaded spot. Pkt. 15c.

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium)

(a) GRP. 3—3'

REGAL MIXED—Tremendously long thick spikes of huge well spaced florets. Tall, vigorous and shatter resistant. Base-branching and uniformly early. This superb larkspur will produce the maximum number of fine spikes for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

TALL ROCKET—Tall spikes of many crowded flowers. Brilliant showy colors, ideal for cutting or garden display. Pkt. 10c.

LINARIA (Baby Snapdragon)

(a) GRP. 3—15"

NORTHERN LIGHTS—Bushy, erect plants covered with dainty little snapdragon-like blooms. Colors include clear white, bright yellows, vibrant blues and carmines, with a liberal sprinkling of reds and bronzes with yellow lips. Sow broadcast over your bulb beds for a charming effect. Pkt. 15c.



MARIGOLD, DWARF FRENCH DOUBLE

LOBELIA

(a) GRP. 4—4"

EMPEROR WILHELM—Showy gentian blue flowers with white eyes on compact little plants. Ideal for pots or edging. Pkt. 15c.

SAPPHIRE (Trailing)—A superb variety of pendulous habit; large deep blue flowers with conspicuous white eye. For hanging basket and window boxes. Pkt. 15c.

LUPIN

(p) GRP. 1

RUSSELL'S MIXED—Long, closely set spikes of flowers in a great variety of rich colors—deep yellows, oranges, reds, bicolors. Large florets, with fan-like back standards. Most of the spikes retain their florets throughout the whole period of development. A most striking flower. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLDS (a) GRP. 2—6" to 36"

***GLITTERS**—1951 All America Gold Medal Winner. Long lasting, fluffy, Chrysanthemum-like canary yellow flowers 3 inches and more across are borne profusely on long stems. An important addition to the tall African class. Outstanding. Pkt. 25c.

DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH, MIXED—Compact plants with flowers in yellow, orange, mahogany and bronze. Pkt. 10c.

SUNSET GIANTS, GIGANTEA—Huge Dahlia flowered strain. Shades of lemon and gold. Pkt. 10c.

GUINEA GOLD—Large round flowers of rich gold. Very popular. Pkt. 10c.

MEXICAN FIREBUSH (Kochia)

(a) GRP. 3—3½'

Makes neat, quick hedges. The compact pyramidal plants need no trimming. Foliage light, bright green in summer, turning red in fall. Pkt. 15c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)

(a) GRP. 4—12"

Spikes of tiny white blooms, very sweetly scented. An old fashioned favorite grown especially for its fragrance. Pkt. 10c.

MOONFLOWER

(a) GRP. 1—Climber—13'

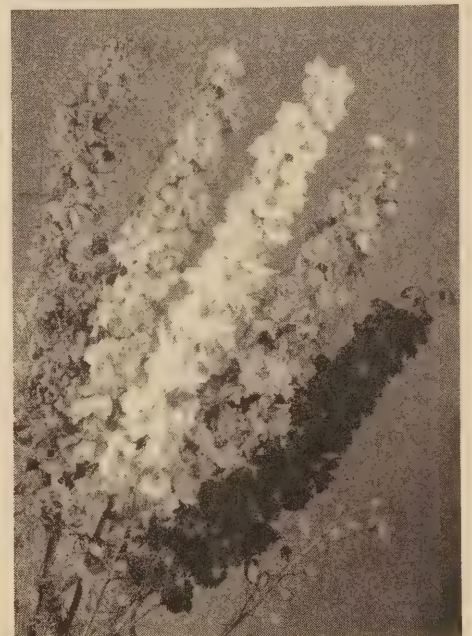
HEAVENLY BLUE—Early blooming climber literally covered with sky blue flowers from early summer until frost. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLETT O'HARA—Large velvety scarlet flowers on fast growing vines. Very showy. Pkt. 15c.

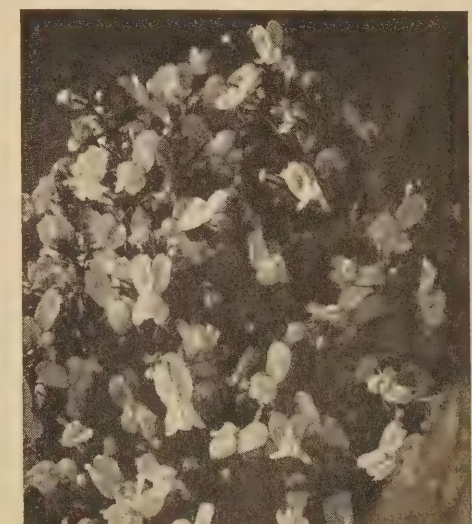
See page 31 for Explanation of Keys to Cultural Grouping



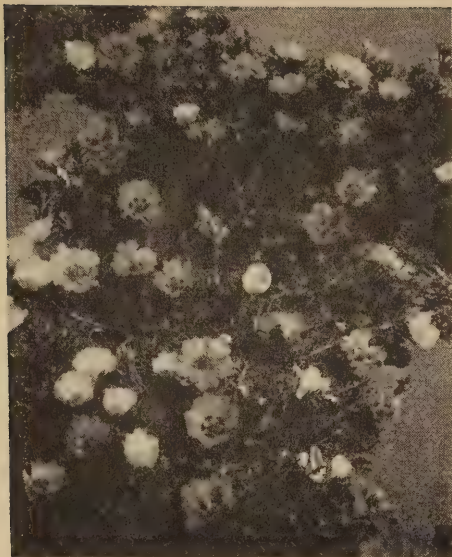
CARNATIONS, CHABAUD'S DOUBLE



REGAL LARKSPUR MIXED



LINARIA, NORTHERN LIGHTS



PORTULACA, SINGLE



NEMESIA, FINEST MIXED



PYRETHRUM

NASTURTIUM

(a) GRP. 2

DWARF SINGLE MIXED—Complete mixture of all colors in the single type. Pkt. 10c.

TALL SINGLE MIXED—All colors in the tall single type. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN GLEAM HYBRID—Large double, fragrant, golden blooms. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET GLEAM HYBRID—Double fiery scarlet blooms. Very striking. Pkt. 15c.

MIXED GLEAM HYBRIDS—All the striking colors of the famous Gleam strain. Large double flowers—tall, strong plants—many beautiful colors. Pkt. 15c.

DWARF GEM MIXED—An evenly balanced range of colors on dwarf compact plants. Sweet scented double flowers. Fine for borders, edging. Pkt. 15c.

NEMESIA

(a) GRP. 4—6" to 12"

FINEST MIXED—Many slender stalks crowned with fairy-like flowers in a color range that runs from the brightest reds, yellows, oranges, to the brightest blues and purples. Pkt. 15c.

NEMOPHILA

(a) GRP. 1—6"

Delightful sky blue flowers with white eyes. Low spreading plant ideal as ground cover for bulbs. Pkt. 15c.



PRIMULA POLYANTHUS GIANTS MIXED

PANSY

(a) GRP. 5—8"

GENEVA GIANTS—A selection of the famous Swiss Giants. Flowers are larger, in a wider range of showy colors. Indispensable for borders, beds, edgings and cutting. Prefer humus soil and partial shade. Pkt. 25c.

PETUNIA

(a) GRP. 4—12"

***FIRE CHIEF**—All America Gold Medal Winner for 1950. Brilliant fire truck red. The first flower to win this award in 11 years. Compact, uniform, fine bedder. Pkt. 25c.

SINGLE MIXED—Many choice varieties in wide range of colors. Ideal for beds and borders. Pkt. 15c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA, MIXED—Extremely large flowers in shades of rose, pink, salmon, copper and other delightful soft pastel tints. Blooms are ruffled and fringed. A balanced mixture. Pkt. 25c.

ALBA (WHITE)—A clear white single variety for bedding. Pkt. 15c.

BLUE BEE—For bedding. Single rich violet blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ROSE KING—Single flowered bedder. Beautiful rose pink of brilliant effect. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOX

(a) GRP. 2—8" to 12"

DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA—Well branched plants with large clusters of many beautiful round-petaled flowers which grow about 1 inch across. Varied colors and color combinations. Pkt. 15c.

PERENNIAL MIXED—(p) GRP. 5. Sturdy 2 to 3 foot plants with large trusses of fragrant flowers in summer. Colors rose, white, lavender, mauve, many shades of red, many contrasting eyes. A most worthwhile border perennial. Pkt. 25c.

PINKS (Dianthus)

(a) GRP. 2—12"

SINGLE MIXED—Choice mixture of colorful sweet-scented garden pinks. Delightful in bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

PYRETHRUM

(p) GRP. 5—24" to 30"

PAINTED DAISY—Clumps of ferny foliage send up slender cuttable stems each topped with a lovely daisy-like bloom. Colors range through white, pink, and rose. Pkt. 25c.

POPPY

(p) GRP. 1, (a) GRP. 5—1½' to 3'

ICELAND MIXED (p)—Large silky flowers on wiry stems; low ferny foliage. Excellent for garden and bouquets. Pkt. 15c.

SHIRLEY MIXED (a)—Bright, colorful and most easily grown. Self sows and blooms freely. Pkt. 15c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, MIXED (a)—Ferny foliage and large showy blooms in many colors. Pkt. 10c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, YELLOW (a)—The famous golden poppy of the California hills. Easily grown. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (a) GRP. 1—6"

Brilliant hardy annual of the easiest culture; excellent for massing in beds, edging or rock work, thrives best in light sandy soil and a sunny situation. Flowers of the brightest colors.

SINGLE MIXED—Brilliant rose-like flowers in a wide range of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Flowers nearly all double. Very wide color range including flame, salmon, cream and scarlet as well as the more usual shades in well balanced proportion. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMROSE

(p) GRP. 5—6" to 12"

POLYANTHUS GIANT MIXED—Lovely, fragrant, colorful spring blooms, widely used for bedding and in naturalistic plantings. Seed germinates rather slowly and unevenly. Pkt. 25c.



SALPIGLOSSIS

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)

(a) GRP. 2—30"

MIXED—From a low base of leaves rise slender wiry stalks, which bear one or more large Petunia-like blooms in a magnificent range of velvety colors, usually veined with gold. Striking!

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

(a) GRP. 4—24" to 36"

Neat, rich green foliage sets off the many spikes of vivid, blazing scarlet blooms. Long blooming period. Pkt. 25c.

SCABIOSA

(Mourning Bride, Pincushion) •

(a) GRP. 2—24"

MIXED—Showy blooms on slender stems. Many fascinating colors. Fine for bouquets. Pkt. 10c.

SHASTA DAISY

(p) GRP. 5—12" to 18"

ALASKA—Large, glistening white daisies with yellow centers. Hardy, dependable, long blooming. Pkt. 15c.

SCARLET FLAX (Linum)

(a) GRP. 2—15" to 18"

SCARLET—Bright red flowers an inch and more across in constant succession all summer. Pkt. 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

(a) GRP. 2—Climber

An ideal climber to provide summer shade for porches, pergolas. Bold, handsome foliage, many sprays of bright scarlet flowers followed by edible beans. Pkt. 10c.

SCATTER GARDEN (a) GRP. 2

A mixture of choice annual flowers which will give you a succession of fine blooms all through the season. Sure to delight you and introduce you to many new flowers. Jumbo pkt. 25c.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower)

(a) GRP. 2—1½'

MIXED—One of our finest hardy annuals. Showy flowers of various colors closely resembling certain orchids. Light green ferny foliage. Does well in shade. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET SULTAN

(a) GRP. 2—2½'

MIXED—Lovely, colorful thistle-shaped flowers. Pkt. 15c.



SWEET PEAS, SPENCER MIXED

SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER

(p) GRP. 5—12"

CHEIRANTHUS—Dazzling spikes of bright orange flowers cover the broad rounded plants. It is advisable to make a sowing each year as the plants tend to die out from overbearing. Pkt. 15c.

STOCKS (Gilliflower)

(a) GRP. 4—1' to 2'

TEN WEEKS DOUBLE MIXED—Many bright colors. Fine double flowers on tall stems. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET ALYSSUM

(a) GRP. 2—6"

LITTLE GEM—A fine little edging plant. Fragrant, tiny, snow white flowers cover the plant for weeks on end. Easily grown. Blooms quickly. Pkt. 10c.

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum)

(a) GRP. 2—4'

Finest of all Everlastings. Excellent for winter bouquets. Centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals. Wide range of brilliant and soft colors. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus)

(a) GRP. 2—8' to 10'

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Huge golden pads, often a foot or more across. Edible seeds. Pkt. 10c.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum)

(a) GRP. 4—12" to 30"

***TETRAPLOID MIXED**—Largest flowered of all Snapdragons, often with ruffled flowers. A superfine mixture including orange, yellow, peach, canary, rose, bronze, orchid, crimson, scarlet, pink, white. Base branching. Grows to about 2 feet high. Pkt. 15c.

BEDDING MIXED—Short, branching plants, ideal for massing in beds. Mixture of many colors. Pkt. 15c.

RUSTPROOF, MIXED—Contains some of the most spectacular colors in Snapdragons. The long strong stems are ideal for floral arrangements. Give rich soil and enjoy profuse blooms. Pkt. 15c.

SWEET PEAS

(a) See following cultural suggestions: Dig a trench 18" wide, 18" deep, fork about 6" of well-rotted compost into the bottom. Fill with soil well enriched with rotted compost. Sow seeds in trench 6" deep, cover 2" and fill in trench as the plants grow.

CUTHBERTSON—The Cuthbertson strain because of its remarkable heat resistance and earlier flowering date has proven outstanding wherever heat is a problem, as well as giving remarkable performance in the cooler sections.

Cuthbertson, Carol—Clear pink.

Cuthbertson, Catherine—Clear cerise.

Cuthbertson, Evelyn—Salmon cream pink.

Cuthbertson, Frank G.—Rosy lavender.

Cuthbertson, Janet—Pure white.

Cuthbertson, Jimmy—Bright scarlet.

Cuthbertson, Lois—Rose pink.

Cuthbertson, Marion—Cream.

Cuthbertson, Mixed Colors—Jumbo Pkt. 25c.

GIANT SPENCERS—The dependable variety that has proven itself in the Pacific Northwest over a number of years.

Spencer, Mixed Colors.

Spencer, Ambition—Lilac lavender.

Spencer, Damask Rose—Cerise rose.

Spencer, Gleneagles—Silvery blue.

Spencer, Gigantic—White.

Spencer, Loch Lomond—Mahogany.

Spencer, Picture—Cream pink.

Spencer, Pinkie—Clear pink.

Spencer, Pirate Gold—Deep orange.

Spencer, Red Boy—Crimson.

Spencer, Smiles—Salmon shrimp pink.

Spencer, Welcome—Orange scarlet.

Spencer, What Joy—Primrose.

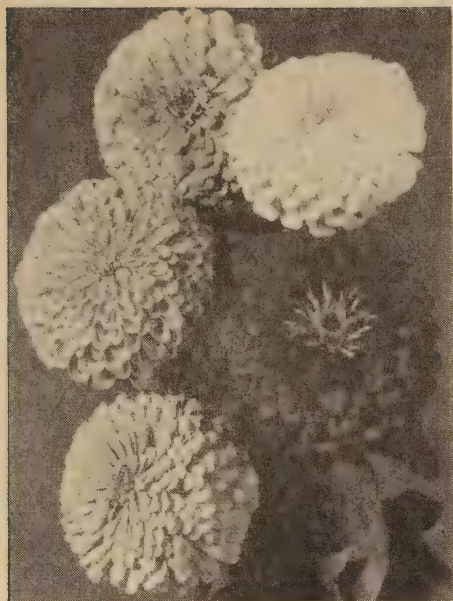
Spencer Orchid Flowering Mixed Colors—Enough seed to plant over 100 feet of row at 3 inches apart—LARGE JUMBO PKT. 50c.

Spencer, Sweet Pea Collection—Packet of the 7 most popular colors—Rose pink, Lavender, Orange scarlet, Salmon pink, Deep rose-flesh pink, Pure white—50c.

All Sweet Pea Packets 15c unless otherwise noted.



SNAPDRAGONS, TETRAPLOID



DAHILIA FLOWERED ZINNIA



SWEET WILLIAM, SINGLE

SWEET WILLIAM

(Dianthus Barbatus)
(p) GRP. 5—1½' to 2'

SINGLE—Large flat clusters of lovely single pinks. An old fashioned variety. Pkt. 15c.

TITHONIA

(a) GRP. 2

***TORCH**—Top All America Winner for 1951. The first low growing Tithonia ever developed. This brilliant orange-red annual thrives on heat and is very disease resistant. Loads of four inch cutflowers on a compact plant growing 4 to 4½ feet high. Pkt. 25c.

VERBENA

(a) GRP. 4—8"

HYBRIDA MIXED—One of the most popular annuals for a gorgeous mass display during the summer months. Broad flower clusters in many brilliant colors. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA

(p) GRP. 5—8"

CORNUTA—Tufted plants with blooms like miniature pansies. Delightful for rock garden and partially shaded spots. Pkt. 15c.



ZINNIA, PERSIAN CARPET

VIRGINIAN STOCKS

(Malcomia)
(a) GRP. 2—10"

Flowers of rose or white with veins of deeper color. A fine plant for edging, massing and cutting. Grows quickly and blooms for weeks. Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER

(a) GRP. 1—1½'

MIXED—Fragrant blooms in rich red and yellow shades. Resemble single Stocks. An old favorite among early blooming flowers.



WILD FLOWERS

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

(a) GRP. 2—6" to 3'

A fine mixture of old fashioned annuals to give you bloom all season. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous bloom and many delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers that give a "wild" garden look when planted in a border. A good way to get acquainted with some of the unusual kinds of garden flowers. Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA

(a) GRP. 1—12" to 30"

***PERSIAN CARPET (Haageana)**—1952 All America Award winner. Dwarf plants with striking variegated flowers the size of a silver dollar. Thrives on heat. Pkt. 25c.

***BURPEE GIANT HYBRIDS MIXED**—Entirely free from the harsh shades usually associated with Giant Zinnias. Vigorous, free-blooming plants three feet tall. Big fluffy flowers on strong stems. Pkt. 25c.

***PEPPERMINT STICK, MIXED**—Unlike any other Zinnia on the market. Peppermint Stick has a wide color range, red and white, red and yellow, pink and white, orange and yellow, and purple and white. One of the best cut-and-come-again Zinnias. Blooms until frost if kept picked. Peppermint Stick produces approximately 70% striped flowers. Early strain. Pkt. 25c.

DOUBLE GIANT MIXED—A mixture of the largest and finest varieties in the large Zinnias. Flowers are massive, well formed and brilliantly colored. Fine for the garden and for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

FANTASY MIXED—Shaggy blooms that are graceful and interesting. The flowers are medium sized and distinctly different. Colors range from the brightest to the softest. Pkt. 15c.

DAHILIA FLOWERED MIXED—Huge blooms with broad overlapping petals. Many vivid colors. Pkt. 15c.

DAHILIA FLOWERED CRIMSON—Mammoth rich crimson blooms. Best of the red shades. Pkt. 15c.

DAHILIA FLOWERED ORIOLE—Orange and gold. Immense blooms. Pkt. 15c.

DAHILIA FLOWERED PURPLE—Deep, rich, reddish purple. Striking. Pkt. 15c.

DAHILIA FLOWERED DEEP PINK—A fine rose pink. Very popular. Pkt. 15c.

DOUBLE LILLIPUT OR POMPON MIXED—A charming dwarf which bears an abundance of small tidy blooms in many fine colors. Pkt. 15c.



VERBENA HYBRIDA MIXED

Our MORCROP PLANT FEEDING FORMULA

TYPE OF PLANT	FOR NEW BEDS	ESTABLISHED BEDS
ACID LOVING PLANTS (azaleas, camellias, rhododendron, heather, etc.)	1 cup (1/4 lb.) Acid Morcrop per sq. yd., bedded in. Apply just before planting.	Same as for new beds, but apply in early spring and just after blooming.
ANNUALS (aster, zinnia, bachelor button, nasturtium, marigold, etc.)	2 1/2 qts. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 100 sq. ft., bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant, twice a month until buds color. Then discontinue.
BULBS and CORMS (iris, tulips, gladiolus, daffodils, dahlias, etc.)	2 1/2 qt. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 50 sq. ft., bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant when buds form, again just after blooming.
PERENNIALS (phlox, enemones, baby's breath, columbines, etc.)	2 1/2 qts. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 100 sq. ft., bedded in, before seeding or setting out.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant twice a year before plants grow and after bloom.
BERRIES (raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, etc.)	2 1/2 qts. (5 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per 100 sq. ft., bedded in, just before setting out.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant twice a month until plant blossoms.
FLOWERING BUSHES (roses, mock oranges, spiraea, etc.)	2 cups (1/2 lb.) Lux Morcrop per sq. yd., bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Lux Morcrop per sq. yd. in spring and again in early summer.
DECIDUOUS TREES & BUSHES, FRUIT and SHADE TREES (pears, maple, etc.)	2 cups (1/2 lb.) Lux Morcrop per tree bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Lux Morcrop per inch of trunk circumference once in late summer.
EVERGREEN SHRUBS (spruce, dwarf yew, prostrate juniper, etc.)	1 cup (1/4 lb.) Acid Morcrop per shrub, bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Acid Morcrop per shrub, once in spring. Do not overfeed.
EVERGREEN TREES —light feeders—(fir, cedar, pine, etc.)	2 cups (1/2 lb.) Acid Morcrop per tree, bedded in, just before planting.	1 cup Acid Morcrop per inch trunk circumference once in spring.
HOT BEDS and COLD FRAMES (flowers and vegetables except acid-lovers)	1 cup (1/4 lb.) Lux Morcrop per 3 sq. ft. of soil. Mix with bedding before seeding.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per 3 sq. ft. soil, twice a month until transplanted.
HOUSE PLANTS (all types)	Follow directions for transplants. Mix Lux Morcrop just before potting.	1 cup Flo Morcrop per plant (6 in. pot) once a month. Do not overfeed.
LAWNS (all types)	80 lbs. Organic Morcrop per 1000 sq. ft., bedded in, just before seeding.	1 jar Flo Morcrop per 1000 sq. ft. or 40 lbs. Organic Morcrop per 1000 sq. ft. Repeat applications spring, summer and fall.
TRANSPLANTS (all types, except acid-loving plants)	2 cups Flo Morcrop per plant at time of setting out.	1 cup Flo Morcrop twice a month until buds show color. Then discontinue.
WINDOW BOXES (all types flowers except acid-lovers)	1 cup (1/4 lb.) Lux Morcrop per 3 sq. ft. of soil just before seeding.	
VEGETABLES —all types—1 qt. (2 lbs.) Lux Morcrop per fifty feet of seed row just before seeding. Repeat as side dressing during growing season.		

LUX MORCROP Best for the Northwest

LILLY'S LUX MORCROP is made according to a time tried formula especially for **Northwest** conditions. While rich in nitrogen and phosphate, it contains an extra portion of potash — for superior growth of garden plants.

LUX MORCROP is extra high in organic materials. It contains over 30% organic matter. Lux users build up humus in their gardens.

We highly recommend this superior fertilizer for home, lawn and garden use, and for nurseries and greenhouses.

**THE ALL PURPOSE
PLANT FOOD**



How to Have a

Beautiful

LAWN



In the Pacific Northwest about 70% of the lawns are sown in the spring (March through June), 30% are sown in the fall (September, October, November). Whether you sow in the spring or fall we recommend early seeding. This will give the seedlings time to establish themselves prior to the severe heat of the summer, or winter's freezing temperatures.

Good seed and correct seed bed preparation are the most important factors in making a beautiful lawn. Too many lawns are started on soil removed in basement excavations. This sub-soil is devoid of humus which means lack of nitrogen. It packs hard and will not hold moisture. The following four steps lay out a program to follow in soil preparation:

1. **If your soil is too sandy:** Spade in a large quantity of water holding peat moss or leaf mold to a depth of 8 to 10 inches. **If your soil is heavy:** Use coarse sand or fine ashes in equal proportions with peat moss (or leaf mold)—about 2 inches of each. Add from 50 to 100 pounds of a complete fertilizer per 1000 square feet and, with the peat moss, work these materials into the soil with a spading fork. When the roots of the grass begin to establish themselves they will need the fertilizer well below the surface of the soil.

2. The top two inches of the soil should now be sifted through a coarse wire screen to remove all roots, rocks, lumps, etc. Spread the topsoil, well mixed with compost and fertilizer, carefully over the entire area and rake it in. There should be a gradual blending of sub-soil and top-soil, not two distinct layers.

3. Sprinkle the ground before seeding, and allow the bed to sit for a few weeks to give the weed seeds naturally present in the soil a chance to germinate. Then destroy the weeds before rolling.

4. Roll the top-soil twice with a heavy lawn roller while the ground is dry. If rolled when wet it will pack as hard as cement when it dries. Roll it the second time at right angles to the first. Fill the depressions with soil to give a slightly sloped, easy to mow, surface.

If you purchase top-soil be sure it is weed free.

SELECTION OF SEED MIXTURES

Experience has shown that a mixture of several varieties of suitable grasses blended in proper proportion makes the best lawns. We will be glad to recommend a mixture specially suited to your needs if you will give us full information about the site, nature of the soil, and the use for which lawn is intended.

SEEDING

Select a calm day. Sow at the rate of 1 pound of seed to each 200 square feet. Scatter the seed evenly. It is best to divide the seed into two equal parts and go over the area to be seeded twice—lengthwise and crosswise. Immediately after seeding, rake the surface lightly to cover the seed (not vigorously enough to move the soil) and roll it again to pack the soil around the seed, so it can draw moisture. A light mulch of peat moss—not over ½ inch deep, should be scattered over the seed and watered with a fine spray, being careful not to wash away the seed. Never let the surface dry out, even for a short time.

KEEPING THE LAWN BEAUTIFUL

FERTILIZING . . . WATERING . . . MOWING FEEDING CORRECTLY

All lawns should be fertilized once, and preferably three times, annually (early spring, early summer and fall). Whenever growth slows down or the lawn becomes pale green in color, the grass needs food. Watch the grass, not the calendar. A well fed lawn will resist summer heat and will thicken to a heavy sod to choke out weed growth. A light, well distributed feeding, using a fertilizer spreader, will show the best results. Overfeeding is as disastrous as no feeding at all. Buy a complete fertilizer. The recommended application is at the rate of from 25 to 40 pounds per 1000 square feet. Make the application as evenly as possible while the grass is dry, and follow immediately by heavy watering to wash the fertilizer off the grass and carry it down to the plant roots.

A word of caution about liming. Lime is not a fertilizer but a corrective agent for acid soil and, where needed, it aids the assimilation of the necessary plant foods. The only sure determination of an acid condition in

the soil is by soil tests. Home soil testing kits are inexpensive, or soil samples will be tested free at the State Agricultural College or by your County Agricultural Agent. But if a soil test is not made, not over 25 pounds of finely ground limestone per 1000 square feet should be applied. This soil correction is usually effective for several years.

WATER CAREFULLY

Soak the lawn twice a week in hot weather, rather than sprinkle it daily. Watering, when done, should be sufficient to allow the moisture to reach 4 to 6 inches below the surface.

MOW HIGH

For most lawns the mower should be adjusted to not less than 1½ inches high. Cutting any shorter exposes the roots to the sun, weakens the plant and hastens surface evaporation.

Grass clippings should be caught in a catcher, deposited on the compost pile, and returned to the lawn or garden when thoroughly decomposed.

Use a good lawn mower, and keep it sharp.

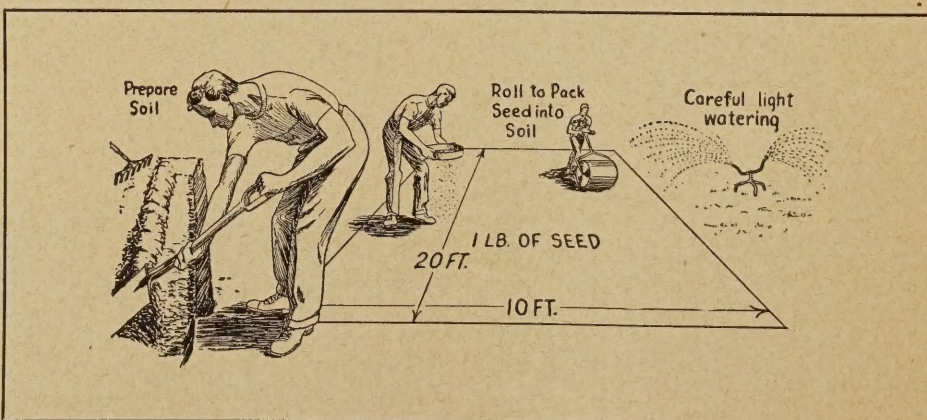
PESTS, WEEDS AND DISEASES

Moles can be killed with a trap, or by fumes from an automobile exhaust conveyed into the holes by use of old inner tubes. Allow the motor to run 20 minutes or more. Mole baits are effective when the instructions are carefully followed.

Brown patch and **fairy ring** can be controlled quite easily by applications of organic mercurial fungicides.

Moss, in a lawn, is caused by poor drainage, excessive shade, or the lack of a complete fertilizer in the soil. Apply about 25 to 50 pounds of fertilizer per 1000 square feet, two or three times during the season. Under trees and in other shaded areas an extra five pounds of fertilizer per 1000 square feet should be applied several times during the spring.

Weeds, the robbers of soil moisture and plant food, with the introduction of 2-4-D weedicides and other chemicals, are no longer much of a problem. These weedicides are capable of nearly magic results. Don't let the weeds get a foothold and produce seeds. A thick, luxuriant, well fed turf is the best weed eliminator known.



Dependable **LAWN SEED** for the Northwest

OLYMPIC COLONIAL BENT—This Lilly's introduction, we feel, is the finest Bent grass on the market. Makes a fine-leaved, even turf and works well in a mixture with Chewings Fescue, Creeping Fescue and Kentucky Blue Grass. A deep rooted Bent which requires less moisture. One pound plants 250 square feet of lawn.

ASTORIA BENT—An excellent Bent for lawns. Differs from the Seaside variety in that it spreads mostly underground, sending up many root stalks which produce a splendid turf. The growth is upright, of fine texture and is richer green than Seaside Bent. It is more practical for lawns than Seaside and succeeds best in heavy soils. Excellent for golf course use. One pound plants 250 square feet of lawn.

SEASIDE BENT—A dwarf rapid growing true Bent. Sends out runners in all directions and will heal over rapidly when damaged. With ample moisture will make a strong lasting turf. One pound plants 250 square feet of lawn.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—21 pounds per bushel. Makes an excellent lawn of dark green color. It forms a fine mat and with care and water makes one of the best lawns. One pound plants 150 square feet of lawn.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—28 to 30 pounds per bushel. This is 21 pound Blue Grass carefully cleaned of all chaff, large seed and inert matter. What is left is the pure small Blue Grass seed. The best buy in Blue Grass. One pound plants 200 square feet.

CHEWINGS FESCUE—Used extensively on fairways and tees of golf courses and does well on any kind of soil. It produces a stiff upright leaf. One pound plants 100 square feet of lawn.

RAINIER CREEPING FESCUE—The U. S. Department of Agriculture's selection from regular Red Creeping Fescue. This darker green, more leafy, beautiful grass is a tribute to the fine work being done by Dr. Harry Schoth of Corvallis, Oregon. This is the best of the fescues for that exceptionally fine-leaved lawn. One pound plants 100 square feet of lawn.

RED CREEPING FESCUE—Very popular for lawn and general field use. This is Northwest grown seed with far better germination than imported Fescues. Fungus resistant. A finer textured Fescue which makes an excellent turf. One pound plants 100 square feet of lawn.

LILLY'S BEST WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—Very low growing sort, principally used in poor ground to give a green color. Many like it in lawns especially where grass does not do well. Grows best on moist ground or during the wet season. One pound plants 200 square feet of lawn.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS—A valuable rapid growing annual grass used as a nurse crop to give green color while the slower growing perennial grasses are becoming established. Will thrive on almost any soil. One pound plants 100 square feet.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—A rapid growing grass often used in mixtures. Will thrive on almost any reasonably well drained soil. One pound to 100 square feet.

RED TOP—A fine bladed grass that succeeds on almost any soil, although it does best under moist conditions. It is used in almost all lawn mixtures. Should not be planted by itself unless specifically recommended. One pound to 250 square feet.

OTHER GRASSES

We have a complete line of grass seed. In addition to the lawn grass listed above we can supply practically any other grasses you may need. We stock a full line of the varieties that can be successfully grown in this part of the country.

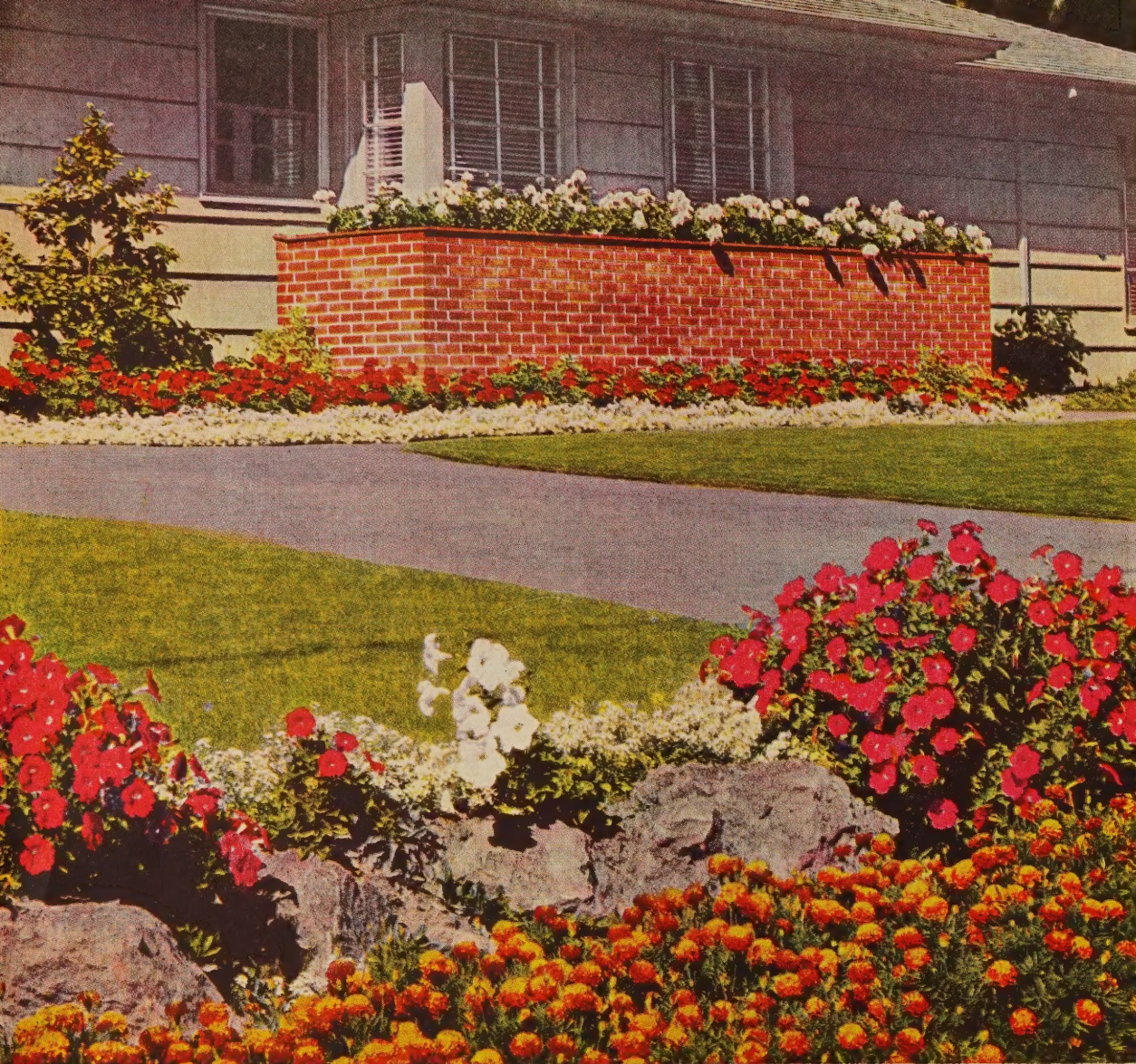
JUST TELL US WHAT YOU WANT



Live on Velvet
With a **CREBENT**
LAWN

A precise blend of only the fine-leaved grasses. Selected to give staggered dormancy and long-lasting beauty the year 'round. CREBENT is widely known for smooth-textured beauty and resistance to wear.





LILLY'S ORGANIC MORCROP

Lilly's Organic Morcrop builds humus in the soil and encourages good soil bacteria.

This superior lawn and garden fertilizer acts as a reservoir while it feeds rich nitrogen, phosphate and potash to growing plants.

It acts quickly—yet it is long lasting in its effect.

Lilly's Organic Morcrop is a scientific combination of elements that are known essentials for sturdy plant growth.

It is economical too . . . one 80 pound bag feeds 2,000 square feet of lawn.

GET ORGANIC MORCROP TODAY



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